FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Gromyko Visits Sverdlovsk, Addresses Local Leadership

Plant, Obkom Meetings

LD121459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who was in Sverdlovsk Oblast from 9 to 12 April, acquainted himself with the work of industrial, agricultural, and trade enterprises and the activity of local soviets, showing an interest in the urgent problems of the social and economic development of labor collectives. He visited the very old Urals enterprise, the Verkhisetskiy metallurgical plant. At a meeting with the managers and specialists there was a discussion of questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, reconstructing the plant, raising the quality of the output, and training of the cadres. In the cold rolled steel shop, Comrade Gromyko chatted with the workers and asked about their working, living, and leisure conditions. Stress was laid on the need to improve the medical services, to show constant attention to the everyday needs of working people, and to wage a constant struggle to affirm a healthy way of life.

The plant has a subsidiary farm for various types of produce that are used in the plant canteens and children's preschool establishments and sold in shops within the area of the enterprise. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko looked around the section producing fish for sale and noted the importance of further developing subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. Such farms play a considerable role in the implementation of the Food Program. In the plant's shop he chatted with sales assistants about the organization of trade. He was told about how setting up a retail services center right within the works makes women's domestic work easier and facilitates the improvement of raising the next generation in the family.

In the obkom a meeting took place with the leadership of the Sverdlovsk Obkom and gorkom, the oblispolkom and gorispolkom. Addressing those assembled, Comrade Gromyko told them of the impressions he had gained from his trip to the central Urals. The national economic plans are being fulfilled, on the whole, he said, but it is essential to do everything to ensure that the new plans connected with the scientifically-proven need for acceleration should also be fulfilled without fail. The task of acceleration raised by the 27th CPSU Congress is theoretically well-founded. He viewed the paths of scientific and technical progress as the basis for further rapid progress.

It is essential to get rid of the slogan which has now become outdated: Ours is no worse when something of ours is being compared with products from the capitalist world. In as far as development is proceeding rapidly, Comrade Gromyko noted, we must be bolder as we look to the future and think about what we will be doing tomorrow and what products we will be making tomorrow. That means it is necessary to strengthen the links between science and production in the Urals, and not only the Urals. The wish was expressed that all oblast enterprises should fulfill the state plan as there are some in the oblast that are still far from managing this. Attention was pointed to the need to raise the quality of output.

In the social sphere, the central Urals has achieved successes. In particular, the cultural and sports complex in Baltym settlement can serve as an example for rural areas today; there both children and adults can engage in sports and have a high standard of leisure. Publicity must be given to such construction and to the nature of the cultural and educational and sports work carried out. In towns, specially equipped basement premises in housing blocks do not require great expenditures and these can serve as examples for setting up small cultural and sports centers where young people can gather. Work has begun on setting up such sports gymnasiums in the basements in Sverdlovsk.

There was also discussion on the implementation of the school reforms and the need to consistently, and in a planned manner, resolve the housing problem in such a way that the task set by the 27th CPSU Congress as a very important political task — to provide every Soviet family with good housing, a separate flat or an individual house, by the end of the century — will be solved. Comrade Gromyko expressed confidence that the working people of Sverdlovsk Oblast under the leadership of the party organization would fulfill the plans of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In his trips around the city and oblast, Comrade Gromyko was accompanied by Comrade Petrov, first secretary of the Sverdlovsk Obkom, and by Comrade Lobov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

Televised Speech

LD111745 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1420 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Speech by Andrey Gromyko, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo at a joint session of the oblast soviet of peoples deputies and the oblast party aktiv in Sverdlovsk on 11 April; from the "Vremya" newscast — recorded]

[Text] Comrades, in terms of the depth of analysis, the adherence to principle, the candor of the evaluations and finally, the scale of tasks which have been put before the country, the 27th congress is an epoch-making event. It will undoubtedly have a positive and strong influence on all the processes in our society. The Central Committee Political Report, which was delivered at the Congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has demonstrated the inexhaustible possibilities of socialist society. The congress has enriched the treasure house of scientific communism with important theoretical theses relating to both the questions of our internal development and to international affairs. [applause]

From the rostrum of the congress, with directness and bluntness, there was talk about omissions and unfavorable phenomena in the economy and in the social and spiritual sphere. You can put it this way: The congress literally breathed the truth. Today every soviet, in the light of the congress's directions, naturally puts before itself the question: On what should attention be concentrated first? Others also set these questions before themselves. The congress's directive is clear: The soviets carry responsibility for all aspects of life on their territory. If somebody can state, this is not my problem; then such an attitude is unacceptable for the soviets. Today successful economic devel-

opment is only possible along the path of an intensification of production, a rise in labor productivity, a lowering of the prime output costs, an introduction of scientific and technological achievements, a perfection of national economic management, and a rise in good organization and discipline. These words from the decisions of the congress, in their preciseness and persuasiveness, are as though cast from metal. And it seems that they were adopted directly for the glorious city of Sverdlovsk, and your oblast. [applause]

Sverdlovsk Oblast and its oblast capital have the opportunity to demonstrate to the country a good model for the fulfillment of these tasks. Our time is short in order to put economic and social reserves, additional possibilities in production, science, and technology, into action and to use all the advantages and all the strength of the socialist social system. Familiarization with your affairs shows that what has been achieved is being evaluated more deeply than before. Reasons for omissions are being disclosed. More well-founded and concrete decisions are being worked out. The overall conclusion undoubtedly boils down to the fact that the activity of soviets is also changing for the better. A good indicator — in the first quarter of 1986 Sverdlovsk Oblast overfulfilled targets for the volume of production and labor productivity in industry. No less good an indicator — speaking in Tolyatti 3 days ago, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave a positive assessment of the work of the Ralmash Collective, particularly of its plans to render help in reconstructing the Magnitka. Such an assessment should inspire the Sverdlovsk giant to prove it is capable of performing great feats of labor to the glory of our motherland in the future, as it did in the past. There...[applause interrupts] There is still a considerable amount of work to be done here, but there is also a considerable potential that has not been used so far and that has to be activated and set into motion.

Now about the situation in agriculture. Perhaps some people think reform in itself will bring more meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit to our tables. No, no one can count on this. This task can only be dealt with by people through their own labor and improved organization of it, all the more so since, on instructions from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special decision that provides assistance in resolving the very acute problem of providing the population with milk products. So, now the matter is in your hands.

Speaking at a session of the oblast soviet, with the party aktiv taking part, it would be unjustifiable not to draw your attention to the necessity for a very serious attitude to road building. You know better than any third party that this is a bottleneck for you. Naturally, it holds back your potential. Your region is an industrial one and must have unhindered internal communications as well as reliable links with neighbors, with the whole country.

Among the most important directions in the soviets' work there remains the production of consumer goods — the expansion of the range of these goods and, especially, raising quality. As is known in the country as a whole and in your oblast, the market is already saturated with certain goods from the point of view of quantity. But people today are justifiably demanding not just clothing or shoes but quality clothing and shoes meeting the requirements and taste of people. In a word, it is quite appropriate to point out that everything that is created — from a man's suit to a lathe, from a bicycle to an ocean liner, from a lady's boot to a rolling mill — everything should be of quality. There should be no low-quality goods. They have no place, neither in the shops nor in the stores.

The issues of improving the living conditions of the Soviet people were voiced with special force at the party congress. Unfortunately, it is precisely housing that has become one of the most urgent problems of today. In order to fulfill the congress directive, to provide every Soviet family with flat or individual home before the year 2000, we need to act — that is for everyone to act. This is a task for all people. It is often said that the soviets lack resources. It is true that more resources are needed. I have to say that the corresponding decisions are under preparation and certain corrections to the existing position will be made. But the soviets are not doing everything that they should be doing — this is also axiomatic. And if there is neither a roble nor a kopeck left, then the soviets must boldly raise this issue. This, of all things, they should be doing as a minimum; this ought to be a duty of theirs. Or take questions of health protection. Soviet power ensured their worthy resolution, one that the working man can only dream of in capitalist conditions. Incidentally, the whole world has grasped this well. In a socialist society — in the present, also — the protection of people's health represents an important social task and attention to it should not slacken.

How many remarkable descriptions of the Urals are in existence! Nowhere else in the world can you find such natural splendor. It seems as though each mountain greets from afar those coming here in trains or cars. Rare beauty indeed! The logical conclusion arising from this is: Preserve the nature, the unique landscape, the charm of this land. It is a worthwhile and noble task. It also has other aspects — the national economy, social, and educational aspects. The soviets as a whole and the oblast's leadership must show vigor and inventiveness, so that, while developing the economy, the originality of these enchanting places can also be preserved. [applause]

We did not plan this meeting specially for 11 April, the eve of the 25th anniversary of man's first space flight — Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin's flight. However, it just so happened and this is precisely an occasion when the moment itself has, as it were, a significance that is not coincidental. It consists of this: that 25 years ago a big power, the Soviet Union, had already brilliantly demonstrated man's colossal capabilities for getting to know the laws of nature, so as to place them in the service of people, in the service of the cause of peace, for which our country is persistently struggling. [applause]

CPSU Mayday Slogans Published in PRAVDA

PM121650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 86
First Edition p 1

["CPSU Central Committee Slogans for 1 May 1986" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] 1. Long live 1 May — the day of international solidarity of the working people! Proletarians of all countries, unite!

2. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us realize the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress!

3. Working people of the Land of the Soviets! Through the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development — toward the achievement of a new qualitative condition of society, toward the triumph of communist ideals!

4. Working people of the Soviet Union! Devote all strength and knowledge to the fulfillment of the CPSU Program!

5. Citizens of the Land of the Soviets! The comprehensive improvement of socialism is the vital concern of everyone!

6. Communists and all working people of the Soviet Union! Affirm and develop the innovative spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress!

7. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us achieve a decisive breakthrough in the development of the national economy! Let us ensure a sharp turn toward an economy of high organization and efficiency!

8. Working people in production, science, and education! Multiply your contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the radical reconstruction [rekonstruktsiya] of the national economy!

9. Soviet scientists! The country awaits from you revolutionary discoveries and inventions in the technical sphere and technology. Increase the effectiveness of scientific research work and be more energetic in applying it more closely to production needs!

10. Machine builders! You are at the leading edge of the technical rearmament of the national economy. Accelerate the creation of highly productive, reliable, and economical machines, equipment, and instruments!

11. Power industry and transportation workers, metallurgical and chemical industry workers! Strive to fulfill the Energy Program! Accelerate freight shipments! Reliably provide for the national economy's requirements for raw materials and supplies!

12. Construction workers! Build economically, well, to a high quality, and on a modern technical basis! Reduce the time taken to modernize enterprises and to construct new projects!

13. Working people in trade and public catering and in consumer and municipal services! Energetically develop modern types of services! Improve the standard of services provided!

14. Working people of the agro-industrial complex! Your patriotic duty is to supply the country fully with foodstuffs within a short time! Strive for a decisive rise in the efficiency of all sectors of the complex and in the standard of economic activity in the countryside!

15. Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us bring into play all reserves for economic growth! High quality, the strictest economy, and strong discipline constitute the guarantee of the speediest advance!

16. Working people in the national economy! Let us achieve an efficient production rhythm from the very start of the 5-year plan and let us successfully fulfill the 1986 plan targets and socialist pledges!

17. Working people in management! Resolutely reorganize work style and methods and eradicate departmentalism, localistic tendencies, and bureaucratism!

18. Soviet cultural figures! Create works worthy of the socialist epoch! Satisfy the working people's spiritual needs more fully!

19. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate actively in socialist self-management! Show more creative initiative and increase the role of the labor collective!

20. Long live the inviolable union of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia!

21. Long live the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR!

22. Glory to Soviet women — patriots, working people, and mothers!

23. Komsomol members, young men and women! Be pioneers in the struggle for all that is new and advanced in our life!

24. War and labor veterans! Your place is in the ranks of active fighters for the great cause of communism!

25. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the struggle for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress! Affirm the pure and honest image of the party member by personal example!

26. Soviet soldiers! Vigilantly guard the peaceful, creative labor of our people! Glory to the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

27. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! Long live world socialism — the mighty and influential force of modern times! Let the community of socialist states grow in strength!

28. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the developing countries! Raise higher the banner of solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialist exploitation and oppression for an independent, progressive path of development!

29. Mayday greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries, which is waging a stubborn struggle against the monopolies' oppression for its rights and vital interests!

30. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties! Let the class solidarity and cooperation of the communists of all countries in the struggle for peace and socialism grow in strength!

31. Fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the interests of working people who are languishing in torture chambers

and prisons! Freedom for the prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

32. Peoples of all countries! Struggle against the threat of war, for the end of the arms race and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security!

33. Peoples of the world! Actively oppose the danger of nuclear war which emanates from imperialism! Strive for a complete halt to nuclear tests! Let us not permit the militarization of space!

34. Peoples of Europe! Struggle for peaceful cooperation and good-neighborly relations among states, for detente and the creation of reliable security on the continent!

35. Peoples of the Asian countries! Unite efforts in the struggle for security, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region!

36. Peoples of the world! Struggle resolutely against the imperialist policy of aggression and violence! Strive for the elimination of hotbeds of war danger!

37. Peoples of all countries! Step up the struggle for the democratization of international relations and for constructive collaboration among states in resolving the global questions of modern times!

38. Long live the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union — a policy of consolidating peace and the security of the peoples and of broad international cooperation! Let peace, without weapons and wars, triumph on the planet!

39. Long live our great homeland — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

40. Following the Leninist course of the 27th CPSU Congress — forward, along the path of communist creation and peace!

Kuybyshev Workers Cited on Gorbachev Visit

PM091402 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian 8 April 1986 First Edition publishes on page 1 under the headline "The People's Support Inspires the Party's Plans" a 2,000-word own special correspondents V. Lysenko and N. Mikhaylov report on the Gorbachev visit to Kuybyshev Oblast. This report is similar to previous reports, but adds the following passage:

"A few hours before the event at the plant it was already known that there would be a meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. For a short interview we turned to well-known people at the plant.

"'How did you react to the news that you would be meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee?'

"Hero of Socialist Labor V.N. Yemelyanov, press team leader, replies: 'With understandable pride. After all, this is the first trip by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee since the congress. The way I understand it is that the Central Committee consults the working class as the best way of organizing the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 27th party congress.'

"'What problems do you personally see as the most important?'

"'I would mention two very urgent problems, in my view,' Z.A. Belova, crane operator at the sheet rolling mill, replied, 'the strengthening of labor discipline and output quality.'

"A question for team leader Yu.T. Bryndin: 'What do you, as a member of the plant's party committee, consider to be the main thing in work with people today?'

"'At the plant we are now faced with the very acute problem of reconstructing production. We are doing everything on the move — "with no lunch breaks," as they say — without cutting but even increasing output. This is really important. But reconstructing consciousness is even more important and more difficult. We must ensure that everyone feels common tasks to be their own.'

"'It was long believed,' V.I. Drovyannikov, secretary of the party committee, enters the conversation, 'that it was impossible to ensure smooth working by metallurgists. But we changed the planning and norm-setting system and strengthened material and technical supply. And — this is the main thing — we ensured that it would be disadvantageous for each worker not to work smoothly.'

"...The workers greeted M.S. Gorbachev at the plant entrance. There were greetings and wishes for good health. There were exclamations: 'You've chosen the right course,' 'Let there be more order everywhere,' 'Keep it up!'"

Material Reserves Committee Chairman Retires

LD101345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Aleksandr Vlasovich Kovalenko from his duty as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves in connection with his retirement.

Uzbek Plenum Focuses on Existing Shortcomings

PM081430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 86 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent N. Gladkov report on Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general heading "Working in the New Fashion"]

[Text] Uzbekistan — Mukarramkhon Karimova, weaver at the Margilan "Atlas" carpet fabric association has been minding 10 looms instead of 4 for a number of years now. This and her skill have enabled her to achieve high labor productivity year after year. During the 11th 5-Year Plan the weaver fulfilled 13 annual plans. Addressing the Uzbek Communist Party Central Commit-

tee Plenum, which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the republic Communists' tasks in implementing its decisions, the distinguished weaver said:

"The documents of the 27th party congress, imbued with concern for upgrading the country's economy and increasing the Soviet people's prosperity, fill us with a desire to work even harder, to give our all."

The great labor enthusiasm engendered by the congress decisions was mentioned also by I. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report: M. Mirkasymov, first secretary of the Khorezm party Obkom; T. Kirgizbayeva, team leader at Syr-Darya Oblast's "Malik" sovkhoz; V. Zhuravlev, general director of the Tashkent V.P. Chkalov aviation association, and other speakers during the debate.

While giving their due to positive trends, the plenum participants focused their attention on existing shortcomings in the leadership of the national economy and culture and on how to consolidate and develop the changes for the better which have appeared in the life of the republic and how to achieve a fundamental breakthrough in practical matters. Many people spoke approvingly about the principled criticism addressed to the Uzbek party organization at the 27th CPSU Congress. However, certain leaders find it difficult to overcome inertia, while others try to cling to the old ways. We cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that in the current year 40 enterprises are already failing to meet the output sales plan and 185 enterprises are failing to meet the labor productivity growth plans. More than 200 collectives have broken delivery contracts.

Another fact was also cited: At more than 200 of the republic's enterprises the production targets set for this year are below last year's level. In a whole series of oblasts the planned increase in industrial output is below the republic average. The plans do not provide for a high rate of development, and speakers proposed that they be revised taking available reserves into account.

In the republic, where as many as 50 percent of enterprises require retooling, questions of production reconstruction are particularly topical. Nonetheless, even now it is planned to spend three-fourths of capital investments on new construction. Certain economic managers are still inclined mainly toward extensive deevlopment factors and party organs at local level appear not to notice this.

Indifference toward new machinery is being overcome only very slowly. At the Uzbekkhlopkomash association digital program control machine tools are in effect being used on one shift only. Multipurpose machining centers at the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are not working at full capacity either. Manipulators and robots are not operating efficiently at a number of enterprises.

Plenum participants proposed that the republic Council of Ministers and Academy of Sciences should look into questions of relations between science and production and the establishment of major intersector scientific and technical complexes and engineering centers. Is it perhaps normal that less than one-third of the 660 inventions proposed to practical workers by the republic Academy of Sciences' institutes during the past 5-year plan have been applied? The structure of existing science-and-production associations also needs to be further improved. A great deal of work is necessary to overcome the lag in agriculture and above all in cotton growing. Last year the prime cost of output exceeded the plan figure by almost R700 million. In addition to cotton growing, livestock raising, vegetable growing, and other agro-industrial complex sectors need to be deeloped at a higher rate.

The republic party organization faces major tasks in the social and everyday amenities sphere. At certain enterprises and construction sites manual labor predominates and sanitary and social amenities are either primitive or lacking altogether. There is a shortage of hostels, children's institutions, and canteens. The situation is especially poor as regards the provision of everyday amenities in rural areas. In the villages there are many old clay houses in which the provision of drinking water, electricity, and gas is poor, as is their connection to the radio and telephone network.

Overreporting and deception are being combated in the republic. But this struggle needs to be considerably stepped up. In Kashka-Darya oblast overreporting was exposed at almost one-third of the enterprises at which checks were carried out. Deception still persists in Namangan, Tashkent, and other oblasts, in the system of consumer, housing, and municipal services, state and cooperative trade, and public catering. In this context ministers V. Kuksenko, V. Dukhanin, and M. Khasanov were criticized at the plenum for tolerating "juggling" with figures in the sectors entrusted to them.

Plenum participants pointed out that many party committees are being slow to reorganize their work, they are still doing the work of economic organs and dealing with administrative questions. The passion for meetings and excessive paperwork is being eradicated with difficulty. Speakers emphasized that it is necessary to enhance the role and importance of primary party organizations. Yet not all party committees pay attention to them. Thus almost 5 months have passed since the report and election meetings and yet many raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms have not heard a single primary party organization report. In general, the depth of the analysis made of the situation prvailing in grassroots components is inadequate.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that the republic's communists and working people will spare no effort to implement the party's designs and fulfill the state plans and socialist pledges.

Slow Progress Assessed at Lithuanian Plenum

PM111339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by D. Shnyukas under rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general heading "Establishing the New"]

[Text] Lithuania — Lithuanian labor collectives have begun the

new 5-year plan in a businesslike manner. Industry has overfulfilled the plan for the first quarter. Some 95 percent of the increase in production has been achieved through labor productivity growth. Crop farmers and livestock breeders have carried out shock work.

Nevertheless, it was noted at a Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum discussing the tasks of the republic's Communists in light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, these achievements could be more substantial. It was stated in the report by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee, and in the speeches that the transition to an intensive course of economic and social development, improvement in work style, and renunciation of superfluous paperwork and bureaucracy is not progressing as rapidly as one would wish.

It was said that in recent years the republic's production and science potential has not been utilized satisfactorily. During the last 5-year period there was only a 30 percent growth in the capital-labor ration and a 22 percent increase in labor productivity. A well-balanced system for making economical use of material, fuel, and energy resources has not yet been developed.

Errors in production retooling which has led to a drop in the quality of many manufactured products, have been permitted by the republic's gosplan (Chairman B. Zaykauskas) and by the ministers of light industry, the furniture and wood processing industry, and the construction materials industry — I. Ramanauskas, K. Minetas, and S. Yasyunas. At the "Zhalgiris" plant (Director Yu. Savitskiy), the "Sirius" plant (Director L. Norkus), and a number of enterprises in local industry (Minister G. Simenenko), they count on expansion and new construction while existing equipment is neglected, although one-third more investment is channelled into the repair of this equipment than into the introduction of new equipment.

The USSR Ministry of Machine Building For Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production was sharply criticized by Ya. Matskevich, lathe operator at the Vilnius "Neris" agricultural machinery plant. This department still commits the sin of ill-considered action. When, for example, plant workers were preparing for production of the first industrial batch of mechanical rakes and tedders, instructions suddenly came from sector headquarters to increase the initial plan 10 times over. What is more, this arbitrary decision was not underpinned by resources. And, after tests it turned out that the tedders have considerable structural imperfections. Responsibility must be borne by the design organizations creating imperfect machinery and by those who plan the manufacture of equipment for which there is no demand, the speaker noted.

The successes of construction workers could also be more substantial. The obstacle here is the low efficiency of many teams working under the financial autonomy method and their meagre capacity. Sharp criticism was also addressed to designers. They still issue outdated technical decisions, drag out the designing of ordinary projects over many years, and have become bad hands at bureaucratism and red tape when formulating documents. The plenum demanded that R. Sakalauskas, chairman of the republic's gosstroy, restructure its work and strictly implement a unified scientific and technical policy in this sector.

The achievements of the republic's field and livestock unit workers are well known to the whole country. But even here a considerable amount of work has still to be done to make better use of land. Two years ago the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers passed a resolution on radically improving potato cultivation. Alas, it has not worked — last year 1 farm in 10 did not even harvest 100 quintals per hectare.

Exceptionally favorable opportunities for radically improving ideological and educational work, it was noted from the plenum rostrum, have been opened up by the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress. The most important thing now is to convey to every individual the congress documents' spirit of innovation and constructive nature, renounce the practice of boasting the number of measures implemented, and aim for real results.

An example must be set here by party gorkoms and raykoms. They are expected to wage a principled struggle for socioeconomic acceleration and for people's healthy lifestyle and constructive leisure. Unfortunately, some party workers have reconciled themselves to stagnation and even to deterioration of matters. In this connection, the Shilalskiy Raykom (First Secretary P. Povilaytis) was criticized. An inclination toward outmoded work methods, a superficial approach, and haste and error in the evaluation and promotion of cadres is also characteristic of the Kayshyadorskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, Ukmergskiy, and a number of other party raykoms.

It was pointed out at the plenum that clear-cut, strict monitoring of the implementation of adopted decisions — that means verification of performance on the spot, rather than on the basis of reports and briefings — the development of criticism and self-criticism, and communist modesty and realism must become the everyday norm of activity for party committees.

The plenum outlined a specific program of action for Lithuanian Communists to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and to meet the targets for 1986 and the 5-year period as a whole. It also gave an assurance that the republic's working people will be loyal to the innovative course of the Leninist party.

Armenian Communist Party Holds Plenum 5 Apr

GF091452 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0200 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee held its plenum yesterday. The plenum reviewed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republican and party organizations toward the fulfillment of the congress resolutions.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech.

The debate on the speech was participated in by Levon Saakyan, first secretary of Yerevan city party committee; Donoyan, employee at Yerevan [word indistinct] factory; Arutyunyan, first secretary of Leninakan city party committee; Gevorkyan, field worker in (Datonik) sovkhoz in Ashtarak Rayon; Oganyan, first secretary of Kirovakan city party committee; Ambartsumyan,

rector of Yerevan State University; Shaginyan, Armenian SSR minister of internal affairs; Mstoyan, editor of *RIA-TAZA* newspaper; Abrahamyan, brigade leader in Yerevanshin construction and installation association; Arutyunyan, chairman of Armenian SSR Trade Unions Council; (Poleynikova), (?teacher) at Yerevan No 35 elementary school; (Tashjyan), first secretary of Sisyan Rayon party committee; Melik Oganchanyan, Armenian SSR culture minister; Imam Aliyev, chairman of Varsenik Rayon soviet executive committee; and (Tashjyan), secretary of Luys production association party committee.

Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party, delivered a concluding speech at the plenum.

The central committee's plenum adopted resolutions on the reviewed issues. Then the Central Committee's plenum concluded its work.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum's work was participated in by Polyakov, official at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

Slyunkov Speaks on Congress Results, Ensuing Tasks

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["Account" of "Report by Comrade N.N. Slyunkov on the Results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks for the Fulfillment of Its Decisions" delivered at the Second Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held in Minsk 15 March 1986]

[Text] The party and the entire Soviet people are living and working under the indelible impression of the 27th CPSU Congress, N.N. Slyunkov said. Held at a crucial turning point in the life of the country and the contemporary world as a whole, it took place in the spirit of Leninist Bolshevik traditions, provided answers to fundamental questions posed for the party and society, and armed Communists and Soviet people with a clear vision of future tasks. The congress marked the beginning of a new stage in the Soviet state's development. It will go down in history as a congress which made truly strategic decisions which determine and will continue to determine in the years and decades to come the nature and pace of our advance toward a qualitatively new state of socialist society.

The party Central Committee Political Report which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the resolution on the Political Report, and the new edition of the CPSU Program substantiate creatively and from Marxist-Leninist positions the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development which was advanced by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, and define the strategy and tactics of the comprehensive improvement of socialism. The party's peace-loving foreign policy course was revealed with convincing force, and foundations for the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, exceptionally important for the fate of all mankind, were formulated.

The Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the program, the CPSU Statutes, and the other congress documents make a major contribution to the development of the theory and practice of scientific communism. They orient us toward the improvement of the style and methods of party leadership and restructuring of organizational and political work as a necessary condition for the further enhancement of the party's role and the intensification of its influence on all spheres of society's life.

The congress elaborated the CPSU's economic strategy and social policy, whose supreme goal is to steadily raise the material and cultural standards of working people's life on the basis of intensifying production in every way and enhancing its efficiency.

The congress demonstrated yet again our party's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its ability to interpret the situation in depth and evaluate it realistically, to learn correct lessons from past experience, and to find ways to solve pressing problems.

The course of the congress' work, its decisions, and the letters and telegrams that were received demonstrated the monolithic cohesion of Communists around the CPSU Central Committee and of the Soviet people around Lenin's party.

The 27th CPSU Congress unanimously approved the political course and political activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the stipulations, conclusions, and tasks set out in the Central Committee Political Report, and made it incumbent upon all party organizations to be guided by them in their work.

Communists and working people in the republic entirely and fully approve the congress decisions. They perceive it as their paramount duty to transform the conceptual energy generated by the supreme party forum into the energy of actions and to implement the CPSU's plans through their selfless labor.

Today, as the congress emphasized, the first and foremost task of the party and the entire people is to resolutely eliminate the adverse trends in the development of the economy, to accelerate it and make it more dynamic, and to open up scope for the initiative and creativity of the masses, for truly revolutionary transformations. The human factor is decisive in the implementation of the program set by the party. It can be activated only through a well-considered economic strategy, a strong social policy, and purposeful ideological education work.

The chief means for implementing the party's course of acceleration are scientific and technical progress and the fundamental restructuring of society's productive forces. Life has confirmed the need to change structural and investment policy and to shift the center of gravity from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from interim to end results, from expansion of fixed capital to its renewal, and from accumulation of resources to their better utilization.

The basic parameters which must be reached by the republic's economy during the 12th 5-Year Plan period are defined in the "Intensification" program. But, in the light of the congress demands, it is necessary to ensure that even greater heights are scaled. National income has to increase by 26 percent instead of

the previously set 23.8 percent. The entire increase must result from higher social labor productivity. Materials-intensiveness in the national economy has to be reduced by at least 5 percent. In order to achieve a halving of the national income's materials-intensiveness by the year 2000, during the current 5-year plan period this indicator must reach at least 16 percent instead of the 14 percent envisaged in the program, while the reduction of its energy-intensiveness must reach 11-13 percent instead of 9 percent.

In terms of their complexity and scale, these tasks can in no way be compared with what has been done previously. This means that it is necessary to reorient the thinking and restructure the work of all cadres, that we need forms and methods of work which will reliably guarantee the achievement of the set goals. What is needed is an innovative and nontraditional approach toward the development of science, technology, and production.

In order to double industrial production in the next 15 years, output must increase by 26 percent in the current 5-year plan period. Labor productivity must also rise by the same amount so that by 1990 this factor ensures the entire growth of output volume.

It is necessary to sharply accelerate the refitting of enterprises and to introduce more productive equipment and advanced technologies on a broader scale. Industry is faced with the task of raising the annual renewal of the operational part of production capital to 6-8 percent. A key role here has to be played by machine building.

On the basis of certification of the organizational and technical level of production, the republic's industry has elaborated plans for the reconstruction and retooling of plants and associations. But this must be perceived only as the first step in this direction. It is impossible to allow new projects, which are often started up with obsolete equipment, to be erected under the guise of reconstruction. And such instances have occurred. The "Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod imeni V.I. Lenina" and "Minsktraktorzapchast" associations plan to transfer old machine tools and technology from the umbrella enterprises to new premises at the Vitebsk tractor spare parts plant and the Lepel experimental gears plant.

The quality of plans for retooling, the speaker went on to note, must be subject to unflagging monitoring by ministries and departments and the Belorussian SSR Gosplan. It is incumbent upon party committees to check that inventories of production capital are completed everywhere in the current year and also that second and third follow-up certifications of the technical and organizational standard of enterprises are carried out during the 5-year plan period.

It is necessary to expand the scale of the development and manufacturing of specialized equipment using own resources. The majority of republic ministries and enterprises under union jurisdiction have been set targets for increasing the volume of their own machine-tool building. The progress of fulfillment must be monitored daily by party committees and organizations.

Ministries and departments and the Belorussian SSR Gosplan must not see their task as being limited only to notifying volume indicators to enterprises. It is necessary to study in greater depth the potential which plants and associations possess for developing and manufacturing specialized equipment and means of mechanization and for modernizing machine tools and machinery and also to work out in detail alternatives for specialization and production sharing among enterprises. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must accelerate the development of capacities at the "Kompleks" science-and-production association and must mobilize existing experimental and mechanical repair plants more fully in order to satisfy the republic's needs for products with intersector applications.

The purpose of mechanization and automation of production is to make labor more productive and more attractive. Only thus will it be possible to reduce the proportion of manual labor in industry to 22 percent and to release annually 2-3 percent of the work force in existing production units.

The solution of this most important economic and social problem requires new approaches, and primariiy toward the elaboration of measures concerning scientific and technical progress. During the previous 5-year plan period these measures were implemented without any coordination, were aimed at the implementation of local tasks, and — of course — failed to produce the required return. The annual economic benefit from the introduction of scientific and technical progress measures amounted to 63 kopeks per R1 of expenditure, while this figure was 35 kopeks in Mogilev Oblast and 57 kopeks each in Brest and Grodno Oblasts.

In the current 5-year plan period it is necessary to ensure the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production on the basis of the application of robotics and electronics and the widespread introduction of flexible and labor-saving technologies. It is important that all levels of leadership and management should have a precise system of work organization and should exercise efficient monitoring in order to raise to 70 percent the share of labor productivity growth attributable to scientific and technical factors.

While retooling production and providing it with the latest equipment, it is necessary to show constant concern for its efficient utilization and the prompt assimilation of production capacities. It is, indeed, shortcomings in this work that account for the fact that labor productivity growth is lagging behind the increase in the capital:labor ratio.

Out of the 354 projects commissioned or reconstructed over a 9-year period, 110 have failed to reach their planned indicators while 96 operate with an incomplete work load. There many such enterprises under the jurisdiction of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and in the chemical industry.

When building new plants and associations the Belorussian SSR Gosplan and ministries and departments must thoroughly work out the questions of ensuring the raw materials they need and also markets for the output they will produce. It is time for clients to abandon the defective habit of accepting "reduced" projects

which had been scheduled for commissioning, to give more attention to supplying new capacities with the skilled cadres they need, and to institute stricter expert assessment of plans.

It is necessary to analyze in greater depth the practice of machine tool and mechanism utilization and to eliminate the factors causing stoppages. The shift index of equipment operation in machine building and metal processing must be raised to 1.6-1.7 by the end of the 5-year plan period, which includes raising it to 2 for equipment with program control and automatic lines. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must set targets for republic ministries and departments and for associations and enterprises under union jurisdiction to increase the return on capital to a level ensuring an increase of at least 1 percent during the current 5-year plan period.

As in the past, the reserve for labor productivity growth contained in the fuller utilization of work time has still not been fully activated. In order to strengthen organization and discipline, it is important to make use of the provisions of the Law on Labor Collectives and the measures for exerting moral, material, and legal influence. Greater persistence and consistency are needed in improving labor norm setting taking into account collective forms of labor and the achievements of scientific and technical progress and in ensuring that wages are strictly dependent on labor productivity. During the last 3 years the correlation of these indicators deteriorated in the Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Kostikov) and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (Comrade Bildyukevich). In 1985 wages rose faster than labor productivity in enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Fuel Industry (Comrade Filippov), the Ministry of the Forestry Industry (Comrade Markovskiy), the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade Bril), and the State Committee for the Fish Industry (Comrade Donskoy).

The 27th CPSU Congress set the task of ensuring that in the next 5 years 60-65 percent of the increased requirements for the most important resources are met through savings of these resources. Analyses and estimates show that the republic can exceed this mark and approach the 70-percent mark for basic resources by the end of the 5-year plan period.

An accurate machinery for the management of this process must operate everywhere, and everyone, from worker to minister, must be fully aware of the means and methods by which the set goals are be attained. This machinery was spelled out in the recently adopted Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers resolution on saving resources and reducing the materials-intensiveness of production. The main thing now is to concentrate efforts on fulfilling the resolution and ensuring strict monitoring of this fulfillment. The Council of Ministers and the Belorussian SSR Gosplan must complete in the immediate future the elaboration of a similar program for saving energy and reducing the energy-intensiveness of production.

The maximum utilization of secondary resources must become a most important avenue of work. It is incumbent upon the Gosplan, ministries, and scientific institutions, together with production workers, to find ways to solve this problem.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must amend the "Materials-Intensiveness" program and make provision in it for targets which would make it possible to increase the share of secondary raw materials in production consumption from 9 to 14 percent in the current 5-year plan period.

N.N. Slyunkov went on to dwell on the problem of quality. During the first 2 months [of 1986] the share of top-quality output in the total volume of output subject to certification stood at 51.4 percent against the 60.2 percent envisaged in the socialist pledges for the year. Production of such products has fallen in comparison with the corresponding period of last year in Minsk and Minsk Oblast. Brest and Vitebsk Oblasts and 29 associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their January-February plan for the production of output qualifying for the Seal of Quality.

An inspection has revealed that clear-cut plans for the renewal of production and its certification and for the improvement of the technical standard of products do not exist everywhere. Nor is there any proper order in planning. The share of top-quality output in the total volume and in the volume of output subject to certification under the total annual plans of enterprises is below the level set by the 1986 State Plan.

In conjunction with enterprises the Council of Ministers, the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, ministries and departments, party obkoms, and oblispolkoms must plan in the immediate future measures to increase the output of articles qualifying for the Seal of Quality which would guarantee the fulfillment of pledges.

It is necessary to accelerate the creation of an accurate machinery ensuring the enhancement of the technical standard and quality of output at enterprises and in sectors, rayons, cities, oblasts, and the republic as a whole. It is necessary to substantially raise the standard of work of all components so that the share of top quality articles in industry's total volume of articles subject to certification reaches 65-70 percent by the end of the 5-year plan period.

The acceleration of the national economy's intensification, the speaker went on, demands a substantial increase in the return from the republic's scientific and technical potential, as well as restructuring of the work of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, VUZes, sector scientific research institutes and design bureaus, and the plant sector of science.

The Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, reacting to the criticism levels against it in previous years, has planned a number of measures to improve its activity. Nevertheless, they cannot be accepted as complete in terms of the scope of the problems or innovative in nature. An innovative approach is needed today. The Belorussian SSR Academy of Science Presidium must look at these measures again and update them in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress' demands. Scientists' efforts must be concentrated primarily on providing scientific backup for national economic tasks, orienting applied development projects toward the solution of topical problems, and linking them closely with the development of priority sectors. Hitherto, only the Physical and Technical Sciences Department of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences has joined one of the intersector scientific and technical complexes. The research carried out in the acad-

emy is not on the project lists of such leading all-union national economic complexes as "Light Conductors," "Biogenics," "Machine Reliability," "Robots," "Membranes," and others.

Last year's meeting of the republic party and economic aktiv on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress heard correct proposals on the need to create scientific and technical associations on the basis of leading academy institutes specializing in physical and technical matters. Hitherto, however, these proposals have not been implemented. Blame for this lies with both the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium. Constant complaints about the inadequate experimental base of science accompanied by failure to fulfill decisions that have been adopted — this is a graphic example of discrepancy between word and deed.

The criticism which was leveled at the congress against sector science applies fully to many of the republic's institutes and design bureaus. For example, research work conducted at the Minsk branch of the Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Mechanization and Automation of Production Management in the Automotive Industry is neither comprehensive nor of a high standard. The economic benefit from the introduction of development projects is falling and now stands at less than R1 per R1 of expenditure. The branch has no noticeable effect on the work of the republic's motor vehicle plants. The question is: Is such a branch altogether necessary?

It is necessary to complete by no later than the first half of 1987 the certification of sectors' scientific, planning and design, and technological organizations. It is important to follow this up by practical measures to enhance the efficiency of sector science.

It is necessary to make fuller use of VUZ scientific potential. The Gosplan and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education must elaborate ways and forms to step up yields from VUZ science. The question of consolidating its production base remains acute. It could be solved by transferring small enterprises to educational establishments. But the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education limit themselves to just talk on this matter. This style is unacceptable today.

Great opportunities are offered by the forthcoming transition to the new system of scientific workers' remuneration. It is necessary to recertify cadres, give opportunities to young and active scientists, and analyze the topicality of the projects list of every laboratory and group.

Measures for the integration of science and production must be planned and systematic and must make provision for the creation of scientific and technical complexes, engineering centers, and dual-subordination sector laboratories. The Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences must submit proposals in this connection to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers in July this year.

It is time to do away with the useless practice of having valuable developments waiting years and even decades for practical application. The Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Microbiology has created technology for the microbiological synthesis of the product "Promiks" from milk whey. Its application increases weight gains and reduces fattening time in pig raising. The innovation was duly appreciated — not in the republic but in Estonia, where one kolkhoz has built a biological shop to process 20 metric tons of milk whey per day. Some 3 years ago the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex decided that a similar production line should be created in one of Baranovichskiy Rayon's enterprises in 1983-1984. But the shop in question is only now embarking on the assimilation of the technology. This is efficiency for you! And how about scale? The shop's capacity is 40 metric tons of milk whey per day. Meanwhile, according to scientists' estimates, the republic is capable of processing 130,000 metric tons of milk whey into full-value protein per year and of obtaining an additional pig weight gain of 2,300 metric tons per year as a result.

It must become the rule that each year the Gosplan, ministries and departments, and enterprises under union jurisdiction should review proposals submitted by the Academy of Sciences and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education concerning the introduction of their developments into production.

The 27th CPSU Congress stressed that the reconstruction of the national economy will be impossible without the entire construction complex rising to a new industrial and organizational level, without a substantial reduction — by at least half — of the investment cycle. The republic program for improving the efficiency and quality of construction work during the 12th 5-Year Plan period pursues the achievement of this goal.

The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy must resolve as soon possible questions linked with increasing the production by republic enterprises of the necessary equipment ensuring the comprehensive mechanization and automation of construction and installation work. Construction ministries and departments must accelerate the introduction of advanced technology, shift to deliveries of complete sets of infrastructural equipment in enlarged modules [komplektnaya postavka inzhenernogo oborudovaniya ukrupnennymi blokami], and improve the quality and prefabrication level of structural components and materials.

All those involved in the construction production line must be oriented toward cutting the duration of construction work. A normative schedule for commissioning must be set for every project, and progressive plans for construction organization must be elaborated. Equipment must be delivered on time. This goal must be pursued by the system of financial and credit sanctions, moral and material incentives, and party monitoring and exactingness. This is the vein in which clients and contractors, the Gosplan, the Gosstroy, and the Belorussian SSR Gossnab must restructure their work.

The capital investment quotas for all new construction projects must be set on the basis of construction duration norms. With a view to reducing the number of projects under simultaneous construction, it would be expedient to put many of them temporarily on ice by agreement with ministries and departments. It

is important to elaborate measures to exert an economic influence on the stepping up of contractors' and clients' mutual responsibility for the prompt commissioning of capacities.

In order to implement more fully labor collectives' growing potential for utilizing development and social, cultural, and consumer service funds, the volume of construction on a self-financed basis must be increased by 30-40 percent. At the same time, it is necessary to establish a procedure for making design documentation and material resources available to enterprises engaged in construction on a self-financed basis and also for ensuring that construction organizations make their services available to them forthe manufacture of metal and ferroconcrete structural components and the supply of machines and mechanisms.

Many justified complaints have been made about the quality of construction and of housing construction in particular. One in five apartment blocks in the republic is classified "satisfactory" at handover time. New residents of many apartment blocks classified as "good" by acceptance commissions begin repairing or finishing off their apartments as soon as they move in. This can no longer be tolerated. The questions of quality must be at the focus of attention of construction site labor collectives and their party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

The Gosstroy, the Gosplan, the Belorussian branches of the USSR Gosbank and Stroybank, ministries and departments, and client enterprises must, together with the planning and contracting organizations, accelerate the introduction of the economic experiment aimed at reducing the resource-intensiveness and prime cost of construction work on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. It is necessary to complete the elaboration of stable prices per unit of construction output in the current year, which will make it possible to institute a procedure under which overexpenditure of resources would be disadvantageous, while savings would be rewarded.

The party has raised the question of fully supplying the country with foodstuffs as a paramount task. Definite progress has been observed in the republic, but the efficiency of agricultural production is rising only slowly.

A big role in implementing the set tasks is assigned to the new organs of management of the agro-industrial complex. Their purpose is to ensure the real and efficient integration of agriculture and the industrial sectors linked with it. Quite some time has passed since the decision to set up the agro-industrial complex was made, and yet the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee is still shaping the structure of management and dealing with its own apparatus. Current and even long-term problems are not being solved as the situation demands. It is already time to embark in real earnest on practical activity and to tackle questions directly concerning the fate of the 1986 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. Belorussian Communist Party obkoms and raykoms must give relevant assistance to agro-industrial complex organs in this work. The prime need is to organize well the work of primary party organizations and orient their activity toward precise interaction by all subdivisions of the agro-industrial complex.

It is necessary to ensure a resolute breakthrough in boosting the productivity of horticulture and stockraising. It is incumbent upon us to create all the conditions for the guaranteed stable growth of output regardless of the weather. The main way to achieve this is by improving soil fertility and making broad use of intensive technologies.

We are still not fully prepared to work in the new fashion. Cadre training and certification are being dragged out. There is a shortage of chemical plant protection agents. Equipment renewal is progressing only slowly. Mogilev Oblast has fulfilled its target in terms of this indicator by only 50 percent. Only one-fifth of seed for flax to be cultivated using intensive techniques can be classified as top grade in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts, and only one-third in Grodno Oblast. The Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee (Comrades Khusainov, Klavsut, and Shuvalov) must take resolute measures to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with equipment that is in short supply, mineral fertilizers, and plant protection agents.

It is necessary to accelerate preparations for spring sowing as a whole. On some Vitebsk Oblast farms the availability of top-grade seeds for grain and pulse crops is below 80 percent. Equipment repairs are progressing slowly in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts. Many places are lagging in terms of deliveries of organic fertilizers.

Shortcomings exist most of all in Vitebsk and Mogilev Oblasts (obkom secretaries Comrades Misuno and Parnitskiy, oblast agro-industrial committee chairmen Comrades Bulgak and Korneyev). Yet it was these oblasts that were the worst laggards in the development of agricultural production in the last few years. This means that lessons have not been learned from the past and that oblast cadres are being slow to change their attitude toward work and reorient themselves.

A sharp breakthrough must be achieved in the current 5-year plan period in the intensification of stockraising. The republic has a fairly good material and technical base for this sector, the necessary livestock herd, and great potential for improving feed production. Measures have been elaborated to increase stockraising productivity. Last year's results testify that the implementation of these measures will enable the republic to meet ahead of schedule the Food Program targets for milk and meat production and purchases. Brest, Grodno, and Minsk Oblasts can achieve this goal in terms of milk production and purchases already this year. In terms of milk purchases the republic as a whole has the potential to wipe out the arrears incurred during the last 5-year plan period this year, and to meet the 1990 targets next year.

In order to achieve this it is primarily necessary to increase animal productivity in every way. It is animal productivity that must account for the increased production and procurement of livestock products. Some undesirable trends have started emerging in many places, however. In some places people have taken the easy path — they have started increasing productivity by reducing animal numbers. The result is that milk yield per cow is rising without any additional milk being produced. This is typical of Goretskiy, Kostyukovichskiy, Krasnopolskiy, Shklov-

skiy, and several other rayons. Such an approach will not produce a larger quantity of milk and dairy products.

A breakthrough in dairy stockraising must be achieved already this year. The republic has pledged to increase cow productivity by 260 kg. How is this being accomplished? So far, poorly. In the first 2 months milk yields fell on one farm in every five. These farms represent 27 percent of the total number in Mogilev Oblast, 25 percent in Grodno Oblast, and 33 percent in Vitebsk Oblast. Instead of the planned 30 kg increase, an increase of only 22 kg has been achieved.

Cattle weight gains have fallen in comparison with the corresponding period of last year on farms in Vitebsk, Grodno, and Mogilev Oblasts.

Some leaders attribute the falls in milk yield and weight gain to feed shortages. But this is not the point. The entire question is one of the standard of economic management. This is proved by facts. One in every 10 feed shops or feed preparation units in Vitebsk, Mogilev, and Grodno Oblasts is not operational. Not a single oblast has met its targets for the production of its own mixed feed and enriched feed mixtures. There is much economic mismanagement on many farms, and the crudest violations of technological discipline are committed.

The Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and the oblast agro-industrial committees have hitherto been more concerned with calculating how to scale new heights than with specific local organizational work.

It is necessary to give more attention to the fulfillment of the Food Program in terms of meat procurements. Brest Oblast alone coped with its targets. Consequently, it is necessary to organize work so as not only to ensure the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan targets but also to make up the arrears which have been allowed to accumulate.

Analysis shows that the volume of meat purchases set by the Food Program for 1990 can be reached by Brest Oblast in 1987, by Grodno and Minsk Oblasts in 1988, and by the republic as a whole in 1989. This will, of course, demand great effort and restructuring of work by cadres. But this is the only approach that will ensure successful implementation of this task.

The summer must become the decisive period for increasing stockraising productivity. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must start right away work to tune up the feed production system so as to ensure green feed for animals from early spring until late fall. It is necessary to considerably expand the sowing of feed catch crops, particularly cruciferous crops, and to carry out in good time top dressing of perennial grasses, meadows, and pasture lands. The care of feed fields must be entrusted to mechanized contract links.

It is necessary to make better use of feed production capacities. Last year only half of them were mobilized to prepare hay by the forced ventilation method and process grain feed. Crude technological violations were allowed to occur in haylage and silage production. This year the Belorussian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, oblast agro-industrial committees, and rayon agro-industrial associations must ensure the complete transition to advanced feed procurement technologies.

Order must be introduced everywhere. No attention at all will be paid to references to inclement weather conditions or shortage of resources. It is time to make it clear to everyone: The success of the matter is determined by field and stock unit workers, farm specialists, and leaders of party and economic organizations. Belorussia's weather conditions allow the genuine cultivators of the soil to produce high harvest yields and to achieve growth in stockraising productivity every year. There are quite a few such people in every oblast and in every rayon, and their experience must be utilized everywhere.

It was pointed out at the congress that an immediately available source for augmenting food resources is to reduce losses during harvesting, transportation, storage, and processing. Measures in this direction were laid down in a resolution adopted recently by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers. While consolidating the material and technical base of processing sectors, it is necessary to make broader use of the potential of interfarm production sharing, agro-industrial complex organizations, industrial enterprises, and bank credits.

The solution of the new tasks in the economy, N.N. Slyunkov went on to say, is impossible without an in-depth restructuring of the economic machinery and the creation of a comprehensive, efficient, and flexible system of management. The economic experiments being conducted in the republic have helped to noticeably strengthen contract discipline, to renew the product range more swiftly, and to reduce the time taken to start up production of articles. Output growth has been ensured mainly without increasing work force numbers. At the same time, the inadequate effect of some levers, incentives, and stipulations in the experiments have come to light. The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers must comprehensively analyze the results of these experiments and must determine what must be done when and by whom in order to further optimize the economic machinery. Time waits for no man. Our entire industry must switch to the new conditions of work next year, and preparations for this must begin immediately.

It is no longer possible to tolerate the fact that some of our enterprises produce unnecessary low-quality output and their collectives do not bear the due moral and material responsibility and continue to receive their full wages and even bonuses. Last year alone about R70 million were spent on reducing the prices of unmarketable goods. The time has come to make the size of labor collectives' income directly dependent on the efficiency of their activity. It is necessary to accelerate their transition to complete financial autonomy, financial self-support [samookupayemost], and self-financing.

The Ministry of Light Industry, the Gosplan, and other republic economic departments must complete the working out of proposals for the introduction of complete financial autonomy in a group of light industry enterprises. It is necessary to accelerate the preparation of similar proposals by the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services. The republic commission for the improvement of management, planning, and the economic

machinery must determine the procedure and schedule for similar work to be done by other ministries and departments.

The 27th CPSU Congress gave a positive assessment of the experience of Belorussian railroad workers in increasing labor productivity on the basis of improving labor organization and incentives. Work has been done on the question of conducting a similar experiment in 1986-1987 in the Ministry of Motor Transport and the Belorussian Civil Aviation Administration and also in the Minsk Subway and at Belorussian SSR communications enterprises. The Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems must determine in the nearest future the potential and time schedule for applying the experience of the Belorussian Railroad in other sectors of the national economy.

The content, organization, and methods of activity of finance and credit organs, the State Committee on Prices, and the Belorussian SSR Gossnab require substantial restructuring.

In the light of the 27th party congress demands, it is necessary to be more persistent in improving the organizational structure of management and overcoming departmental barriers. A contribution to this work must be made by the general plan for the management of the republic's national economy, which already exists in draft form. When it is being finalized particular attention must be given to the management of complexes of interconnected sectors, the creation and development of science-and-production associations and intersector production units, the ensuring of close coordination of departmental and territorial management, and the streamlining of the management hierarchy [sokrashcheniye zvennosti]. Ultimately these measures must be aimed at simplifying the organizational structure of the management apparatus, reducing its numerical strength, and increasing the returns from its activity.

The improvement of management is inseparably linked with the improvement of planning. The paramount task of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan, its local organs, and ministries and departments is to ensure that plans for the current 5-year plan period are elaborated in depth and to a high standard, are balanced, and are coordinated in territorial and sectorial terms with national economic and scientific and technical programs.

The speaker then dwelt on the CPSU's program stipulation — to raise Soviet people's living standards to a qualitatively new level. One of the most topical problems here is to fully satisfy the working people's growing effective demand for high-quality and varied goods and services. During the current 5-year plan period it is necessary to ensure that every percentage point of growth of the population's money incomes is accompanied by an 1.4-1.5 percent growth in commodity turnover and paid services.

Leaders of many ministries and departments, enterprises, and even party and soviet organs underestimate the importance of this task. Commodity output targets for the first 2 months were not achieved by 84 enterprises. Most of them are in Minsk Oblast (21 enterprises) and Brest Oblast (17 enterprises) and under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Local Industry (21 enterprises). There have been no noticeable improvements in expanding the range or raising the quality of consumer goods. The practice of producing above-plan quantities of expensive goods enjoying only limited demand still prevails.

Existing quality control systems are inefficient, executive discipline and responsibility for the entrusted work have fallen, and quality control services perform their functions in an unsatisfactory manner at the republic Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Local Industry (Comrades Nagibovich and Kostikov) and in several enterprises under union jurisdiction.

Trade and consumer services for the population are also lagging behind today's demands. The necessary restructuring in the sphere of paid services is yet to occur. This sphere continues to develop within the framework of traditional views and approaches. The paid services targets set for enterprises and associations for 1986 are R202 million below the levels envisaged by the republic comprehensive program for goods and services. The targets for enterprises and organizations in Vitebsk, Grodno, Minsk, and Mogilev Oblasts are lower than the indicators for this year's national economic plan.

Particular anxiety is generated by the state of affairs in Minsk Oblast. Out of 93 enterprises and organizations in the city of Borisov, for example, 34 have had their plans for the volume of paid services approved by ministries and departments either without any growth or even at levels below those achieved last year, while 16 enterprises have not been notified of any plan figures at all.

The very same situation prevails as regards the planning of the production of top quality output and consumer goods. The republic plan contains one set of indicators, while enterprise plans contain a different set, at a considerably lower level. What is the cause of this lack of coordination, of this discrepancy? After all, both the Gosplan and the government have people responsible for these sectors of work — Comrades Makeychenko, Terekh, and Petrov. They failed to ensure a state approach to the work, essentially let matters take their own course, and displayed evident lack of control.

The improvement of people's housing conditions remains an acute question. It is planned to commission 24 million square meters of housing in the current 5-year plan period. In order to resolve this task it is necessary to pool the potential of the state and enterprises, credit facilities, and working people's personal savings. The Belorussian SSR Gossnab and oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms must assist people building their own homes [individualnyy zastroyshchik] in the acquisition of construction materials. The Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Belselstroy must put an end to the chronic underspending of funds allocated for cooperative housing construction.

It is necessary to give more attention to the prompt and proper repair of housing. Targets for capital repairs to the state housing stock were not achieved during the last 5-year plan period. Almost R1 in every R4 allocated for repairs to departmental housing was not spent. The Belorussian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Bezlyudov) is not taking any measures to improve the standard and quality of municipal services to the population and is failing to ensure proper maintenance of the housing stock. One apartment block in six is

classified as "satisfactory" on commissioning after repairs, and this figure is one in three for Gomel Oblast and one in four for Vitebsk Oblast. About 90 percent of funds allocated by the state are spent on so-called cosmetic repairs. Meanwhile, many homes without modern facilities remain without comprehensive repairs for a long time, and this gives rise to justified complaints by working people.

The ministry leadership and collegium and its party organization must tackle most actively the key questions of the sector's development.

It is impossible to achieve qualitative changes in the social sphere without far-reaching transformations in the nature of labor. Mechanization, automation, and the application of electronics make new demands on people's educational and vocational training. This task cannot be resolved without restructuring the general education, vocational, and higher education schools and without creating a unified structure of postgraduate education. Nevertheless, as the 27th CPSU Congress noted, the implementation of measures envisaged by the reform is progressing slowly, without the necessary depth or persistence. This criticism applies fully to the republic. The Ministry of Education, the Belorussian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and their local organs must step up their influence on the improvement of the nature, forms, and methods of pedagogical cadres' activity.

The party attaches enormous importance to the development of health care. As yet the system of medical checks for the population, diagnostic services, and treatment in the republic are unsatisfactory. The material base of health care is still below modern requirements, while the assimilation of capital investments for this purpose is poor. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period the "Minskstroy" Combine underspent some R3.8 million on health care. Construction work on the Klimovichskiy Rayon hospital began back in 1981 and commissioning is planned for 1987, against a normative time schedule of 4 years. The blame for this lies mainly with the Ministry of Industrial Construction and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Health.

It is necessary to show greater concern for war and labor veterans, and this does not mean just satisfying their material and everyday life needs. It is necessary to involve them more actively in social activity, and broader opportunities for participation in socially beneficial labor must be offered to those able and willing to work.

The Belorussian Council of Trade Unions, the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, and local soviets must improve the development of physical culture and sports. At present only 10 percent of working people participate in organized sports. Due to lack of departmental coordination stadiums and other sports facilities remain empty even on rest days.

The scale and complexity of the new tasks, N.N. Slyunkov emphasized, make high demands of the entire political, ideological, and organizational activity of party organizations.

The essence of the restructuring of party work consists of rigorously adhering to the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, developing intraparty democracy to the utmost, strictly observing the principle of collective leadership, developing criticism, self-criticism, and monitoring and verification of the execution of decisions, and enhancing the responsibility of cadres. In some places, however, restructuring is taking too long. Some of our cadres lack the persistence and consistency, and at times even the boldness, to abandon old-fashioned approaches or trite and formalistic methods and usages and their penchant for verbiage, ostentation, and pretentiousness.

The work style of the Khotimskiy party raykom (First Secretary Comrade Prudnikov) is not being renewed. As in the past, they still rely on the effect of all kinds of "didactic conferences." While on local visits, raykom staffers analyze the situation only superficially and give no assistance to kolkhoz and sovkhoz Communists in mobilizing people to overcome lags. This is why the situation in the rayon is deteriorating.

Central Committee sections and Belorussian Communist Party obkoms must investigate the reasons why restructuring is taking so long in some party committees and give these committees relevant assistance. In this work it is necessary to adhere to the congress conclusion that all party committees must operate as real organs of political leadership. It is incumbent upon them to resolutely give up performing the functions of state and public organizations and to organize work in such a way that everyone bears total responsibility for the entrusted work in the entrusted sector.

Some republic ministries and departments have still not fully overcome inertia and formalism, the habit of drowning vital work in meaningless and endless verbiage, and attempts to "play at restructuring." A large number of leading workers at the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Local Industry are wasting energy on accumulating all kinds of data and preparing all kinds of information. In the last 2 years the flow of documents to enterprises under the ministry's jurisdiction has increased by one-third.

This bureaucratic paperwork style of work is also typical of some other ministries and departments. As yet their party organizations have also failed to become catalysts of innovation, of the struggle against departmentalism and the creation of paperwork. The 27th CPSU Congress demanded that their role be enhanced in the restructuring of the activity of the management apparatus and of the sector as a whole.

Not a single organization, not a single leading worker must remain outside the scope of party control. No one must protect himself against responsibility for his actions and behavior. No one must evade criticism. An atmosphere of complacency and impunity develops wherever criticism and self-criticism are stifled, and it is there that most failures in work occur.

Party organizations must introduce a critical approach toward the work in hand and must aim to ensure that every leader is exacting in the evaluation of work results, does not delude himself about achievements, is not satisfied with inadequate results, and strives to make full use of existing reserves. Our cadres must get

themselves in shape for resolving great and complex tasks, fulfilling intensive plans, and overcoming difficulties.

Party organizations must be particularly concerned about inculcating businesslike efficiency among cadres. It was noted at the 27th CPSU Congress that this is a matter of fundamental importance. Any discrepancy between what is said and what is done is detrimental to the main thing — the prestige of party policy — and cannot be tolerated.

It is impossible to achieve either restructuring or a breakthrough unless every Communist, and every leader in particular, understands that it is impossible to replace organizational work with an endless talking-shop or to drown vital work in eloquent but empty words. To use V.I. Lenin's words, the leadership of any sector must be in the hands of completely competent workers who can guarantee the success of the cause.

Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee sections must elaborate proposals to improve the certification of party, soviet, economic, and other cadres. It is necessary to improve the practice of hearing reports from leading workers and conversing with them.

Work with the cadre reserve also requires improvement. We have still not eliminated formalism in this work. The main point here is to study people comprehensively in practical work and acquire a good knowledge of their personal qualities. The reserve of candidates for promotion must also include party group organizers and secretaries of primary and shop party organizations — those who work directly in grassroots production components and whose organizational abilities have already been recognized by Communists.

To put it briefly, comrades, the task is to change the entire system of work with cadres in the light of contemporary conditions. It is necessary to create everywhere an atmosphere in which irresponsibility, lack of initiative, ostentation, bureaucracy, and the slightest deviation from the norms of our life will be appropriately assessed.

The 27th CPSU Congress demanded that the struggle for the party member's pure and honest image be stepped up and that constant concern be shown for augmenting and consolidating the party ranks. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must define measures to improve admission to party membership and the education of Communists. The main thing is to study in depth people and their professional, political, and moral qualities and to protect the party against those who join it for careerist or other selfish reasons. Party organizations must create an atmosphere of mutual exactingness and principledness and all the conditions to ensure that every Communist develops into an active party fighter. The Communist's vanguard role must take the form of specific actions, practical deeds, and impeccable performance of social duty.

The soviets of people's deputies must become effective components in mobilizing the masses to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. Efforts must be made to ensure that they are completely in charge of everything concerning the satisfaction of people's daily requirements and needs, the utilization of allocated funds and local potential and resources, and the coordination and monitoring of the work of all enterprises and organizations situated on their territories. It is incumbent upon party committees to give up supplanting soviets or engaging in petty tutelage and to boost exactingness toward Communists working in soviet organs.

The trade unions must accelerate the restructuring of work to mobilize people for the fulfillment of national economic plans, develop socialist competition, strengthen discipline, increase labor productivity, and improve workers' and employees' education. The trade unions, as the congress emphasized, must always keep social policy and the working people's interests in the forefront. Trade union organs have been repeatedly criticized for serious shortcomings in their work. But changes for the better are slow in coming. The leadership of the Belorussian Council of Trade Unions must draw serious conclusions from this.

Today, when the pace of the country's life is determined by the strategy of acceleration, it is necessary to resolutely get rid of obsolete methods of work by Komsomol organizations. Party organizations must help them to shape people who are politically active, knowledgable, industrious, and able to work, and to do everything so that the growing generation will carry worthily into the future the baton of the ideals of justice and freedom bequeathed by Great October.

Any restructuring, the speaker then noted, begins with the restructuring of awareness, with a clear and accurate understanding of the new problems, with the rejection of established stereotypes in thinking. The paramount task of party organizations is to help Communists and all working people to comprehend the ideas and directives of the 27th CPSU Congress, to make them the conviction and a guide to action for everybody. Utilizing the energy and potential of the agitation and propaganda aktiv, it is necessary to reach every specific person, to determine together with him the best ways and means to improve his work, and to reveal and activate any reserves for increasing production efficiency that may exist at his work place.

It is necessary to organize in March-June this year 8-10 study sessions within the system of political enlightenment and economic education devoted to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the CPSU Program and Statutes, the Basic Guidelines, and other congress materials. An integrated political day, sociopolitical readings, and speeches by propaganda group members devoted to the congress results must be organized in labor collectives in the immediate future.

It is important to organize matters so that propagandization of the party's objectives and policy is conducted jointly and simultaneously with the organization of practical work for their implementation. It is necessary to consolidate in every collective the lofty labor enthusiasm and the atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and creativeness generated by the congress. People's initiative and enthusiasm must channeled into accelerating the intensification of production on the basis of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience, strengthening discipline and order, affirming the principles of

social justice inherent in socialism, and strengthening Soviet society's moral foundations.

It is necessary to proceed from the premise that the close harnessing of ideological work to the socioeconomic experience of the masses and organizational and economic activity offers the correct way to enhance the fruitfulness of educational efforts.

Of course, it is impossible to expect positive results if ideological workers continue as before to seek abstract prescriptions for restructuring. This is precisely the style that is typical of the Zhlobin party Gorkom (First Secretary Comrade Zaytsev). Quite a few papers, resolutions, and measures to improve educational activity are composed there. In document after document one comes across a string of hackneyed expressions like "to enhance," "to intensify," "to raise," "to step up...." The paperwork production line operates without a break — one resolution is adopted and another is withdrawn from monitoring. It is withdrawn not because it has been fulfilled, but because its time is up. There is no time left to monitor the essence rather than the time schedule. To put it briefly, the efforts of the gorkom apparatus are not geared to the main requirement — appropriate organization of affairs and specific work with people. Crime is on the increase in the city and the rayon, and drunkenness and religious observance are not declining.

The Gomel Obkom and its ideological sections tolerate such a style of ideological education work. They fail to set an example of restructuring and do not analyze in depth the activity of party gorkoms and raykoms as regards the leadership of this most important sector.

The congress considers that the main reference points in ideological work are the education of working people in a spirit of communist ideological commitment and devotion to the motherland, proletarian and socialist internationalism, a conscientious attitude toward labor and public property, and implacability toward bourgeois ideology and everything that is alien to socialism and to our culture and collectivist morals.

It is important to ensure unity of ideological education and economic organizational work in these very areas. Individual work must become the most important means of education. Quite a few party organizations in the republic have started to work more appropriately with those who violate the norms and principles of socialist communal life. This produces quite good results, and evidence of this can be seen in the experience of the Novopoltsk, Molodechno, Pinsk, and some other party committees.

The tenet concerning the major role played by leaders in education work is repeatedly asserted as axiomatic. In reality, however, by no means all cadres are aware of the force of the educational influence exerted by decisions they make, of the effect of personal businesslike efficiency on those around them, and of the ability to take other people's opinion into account, to objectively evaluate achievements, and to eliminate shortcomings.

The congress condemned the unseemly practice of keeping quiet about shortcomings and demanded that the Leninist principle that truth is necessary always and under all circumstances be observed everywhere. This is why it is necessary to expand publicity in the activity of leadership, administrative, and economic management organs. Without this it is impossible to enhance people's sociopolitical activeness.

It is necessary to consolidate everywhere the practice whereby leading workers and officials report back to the population. People must hear truthful words and see actual deeds. Publicity, businesslike efficiency, and monitoring from below — only under these conditions will it be possible to ensure the moral health of labor collectives and the achievement of the set goals.

There must be no slackening of efforts in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. As yet all the work revolves around the thesis that drunkenness is harmful. It is necessary to move on to a new stage in both the perception and the solution of this problem: Drunkenness is an evil incompatible with our morals, our way of life, and the interests of the cause.

The mass news media have a singular role to play in breaking sharply with what is obsolete and in overcoming inertia in thought and action. The lofty social purpose of the press, as was said from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum, makes it incumbent upon the editorial offices of newspapers, television, and radio broadcasting to critically re-evaluate their achievements and lay down measures to boost the effectiveness of publications and programs.

Depth and consistency are needed in presenting problems and eliminating verbosity, pretentiousness, and didacticism in programs and publications and conservatism in their authors' thinking. It is necessary to propagandize broadly, vividly, and convincingly the best experience of working in the new fashion and to criticize more boldly those who substitute ostentation for the essence of the work and distort the very idea of restructuring.

It is necessary to enhance the organizational role of the press. When the press does not strive to solve the problems posed in its pages, eliminate the shortcomings it has reported, and disseminate the experience it has publicized, it is wittingly or unwittingly displaying a discrepancy between word and deed. It is necessary to boost the effectiveness of such traditional forms of work as editorial office sponsorship of the most important national economic projects and the introduction of scientific developments, and organization of spot-checks in various sectors of economic activity.

There is another aspect to this question — supporting press initiatives and reacting to critical items in the press. By no means everything is in order here. No more than 300 replies were received last year in response to urgent reports by the republic newspapers *ZVYAZDA, SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA*, and *SELSKAYA GAZETA*. Every instance when businesslike reporting by the press, television, and radio is ignored must be perceived as a violation of Leninist norms of party life, as opposition to innovation. Ideological work is creative work demanding constant questing. Ultimately its efficiency depends on cadres, their theoretical and vocational training, and their ability to think analytically, to work with people, and to demonstrate their convictions by personal example.

One of the party's main tasks under the conditions of accelerating the country's economic and social development is the active enrichment of man's spiritual world and the deep penetration by culture in the broadest sense of the word in all spheres of people's life and activity.

The congress noted the great role of creative unions in organizing the contemporary artistic process and emphasized the need to maintain among the artistic intelligentsia a truly creative atmosphere which furthers to the utmost the creation of talented, original, and socially necessary books, movies, shows, paintings, and musical works. The entire activity of the republic's creative unions must be imbued with this concern.

N.N. Slyunkov went on to dwell on questions concerning the discussion of the results of the 27th CPSU Congress at Belorussian Communist Party obkom, gorkom, and raykom plenums or party aktiv meetings, and at meetings of Communists and in soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and in all labor collectives.

The plenums and meetings must be held in a businesslike fashion and must interpret achievements critically in the light of the congress demands. It is necessary to elaborate everywhere specific measures for the fulfillment of its decisions and of the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan period as a whole.

The 27th CPSU Congress, N.N. Slyunkov said in conclusion, opened up clear prospects for the party and the Soviet people, formulated specific tasks, and defined the ways to resolve them. Today we have no greater concern than the concern to ensure that the party's ambitious plans are implemented more rapidly. We must double and treble our efforts in the struggle for the implementation of the party's strategic course and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. We must work creatively, with initiative, selflessly, and with inspiration so that every day that passes brings us closer to the set goal, to the fulfillment of the historic 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Moscow City Soviet Session Views Congress Tasks

PM090912 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Special correspondent V. Buldashov report: "A Mood for Action. Moscow City Soviet Session Discusses Tasks Stemming From 27th CPSU Congress Decisions"]

[Text] The Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions is full of people wearing deputies' badges. Deputies to the Moscow City Soviet have gathered for their regular session to discuss the tasks of the capital's soviets stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The report by Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V. Saykin and the delegate speeches noted that Muscovites have embarked on the practical implementation of congress decisions. The soviet has began by restructuring itself, its ispolkom, the latter's administrations and sections, and the work of standing commissions. Efficiency and specificity are increasingly becoming part of the style of the leadership of the city's economy. The quantity of all kinds of "outgoing" paperwork has been reduced; the number of resolutions adopted by the Moscow Gorispolkom has been halved in the first quarter of this year. There is greater exactingness toward cadres and a persistent struggle is being waged against unwillingness or inability to work in the new fashion. This will be assisted by the process of certification: It will begin in the gorispolkom's administrations and sections in May.

A firm economic base has been established in the city. However, quite a few acute problems have also accumulated; previously, people preferred to mention them in passing while focusing attention on successes. Grave anxiety is caused, for example, by losses of work time. Last year the city lost 7.3 million man-days through stoppages, absenteeism, absence from work with the administration's permission, and time out for work at fruit and vegetable bases, urban amenity work, amateur artistic activities, and sports competitions during work hours.

Capital construction remains one of the worst bottlenecks. The approved schedule for the commissioning of health care, transportation, and trade projects; children's institutions; and cultural and consumer services projects has not been met in the last few years. Last year, for the first time in many years, the plan for commissioning housing was also not met. Analyzing the reasons for the unsatisfactory work by main administrations in the construction industry, deputies noted that they are rooted primarily in low standards of labor organization, slow retooling, and inadequate production base. The "Intensification-90" program, which is currently being elaborated, is aimed at the elimination of these shortcomings and the improvement of management structure. However, just as much attention must be given to people.

"It is difficult to get young people to go to construction sites and it is even more difficult to keep them there," Deputy V. Kapustin, team leader at the No 1 Housing Construction Combine, said. "You do not walk around construction sites in a white coat; nor are you — unfortunately — likely to come across any electronic equipment. And our workers do not demand these 'luxuries.' They are, however, entitled to expect normal production and everyday life conditions. Right now, there is nowhere to have lunch at construction sites; we are often without water, light, and heat. This is why advance main services work is so necessary in areas of mass construction. The question of providing housing for young families is particularly difficult to resolve. In our combine we have 280 young families with children, yet the spouses live in different hostels."

The city's housing pool consists of an area of some 145 million square meters. While only 63 percent of the Muscovites lived in separate apartments in 1971, the figure now is 83 percent. Yet, the problem remains acute: Many people still live in communal apartments or dilapidated homes. In order to solve it, it was stressed at the session, it is necessary to make wider use of housing construction cooperatives, set up Komsomol and young people's complexes, and develop self-financed housing construction by ministries and departments.

"If we peruse the list of people in need of housing space, it is not difficult to notice that, in many instances, parents are agitating for housing for their children. Yet, housing ought to be earned

with one's own labor," Deputy Yu. Shilobreyev, manager of the No 1 Construction and Installation Trust, noted. "Only then can people appreciate the value of this labor, only then will we learn to look after and preserve this housing. This particular demand is met by young people's housing complexes. It is especially shameful that the first timid attempt in Moscow was made only in December 1985 when a resolution was adopted on the construction of an experimental young people's complex in Voroshilovskiy Rayon."

A different approach is now being applied to this work. It is planned to build 50 young people's complexes in the capital by the year 2000. Proposals are being elaborated to ensure that a housing distribution practice taking into account the principle of social justice could help keep cadres in the national economy.

The report and the deputies' speeches paid particular attention to the fact that it is necessary to tackle seriously a "sore" problem for Moscow — the rational utilization of labor resources. A resolution adopted by the Moscow Gorispolkom envisages a reduction in the numbers of industrial production personnel by at least 27,000 persons in the current 5-year plan period, and by 30,000 among those employed in science and the management sphere. As of 1987 no more workers will be brought in from other cities. Enterprises and organizations must fulfill their plans without so-called "quota workers," through accelerated labor productivity growth.

In terms of the nature of its tasks the 12th 5-Year Plan is difficult and worrisome. The deputies spoke frankly and knowledgeably about the causes of irregularities and omissions at their enterprises, the reserves which will be activated, and the need to enhance the activeness of deputies' production groups. Sharp criticism was leveled against the departmental approach displayed by some ministries toward the problems of intensifying the city's economy. It was especially noted that particularly large quantities of obsolete equipment have been in use for 25 years and more in enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry; the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building; and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry; also, in light industry.

The consumer goods production situation cannot be considered satisfactory. Output per R1 of the wages fund is 1 kopek in enterprises under the Ministry of Power Machine Building, 5 kopeks under the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, 6 kopeks under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and 7 kopeks at the "Serp i Molot" Plant. Poor quality products and obsolete designs and models no longer satisfying the population's demands are still produced in large quantities.

Specific tasks were set for fulfilling the congress decisions and a principled evaluation of the state of affairs was made at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum held a week before the session. The plenum noted, for example, that the standard of economic work done by the Moscow City Planning Commission is simply inadequate. Economic work is often replaced by directive decisions without any appropriate technical and economic substantiation or calculations or any advance discussion at rayon level. This evaluation was presented in a considerably milder form in the report to the session and deputies disagreed with this.

"The Moscow City Planning Commission is restructuring its work intolerably slowly," Deputy F. Kozyrevdal, first secretary of the Krasnopresnenskiy CPSU Raykom, stressed. "More often than not you come up against a brick wall of incomprehension when it comes to solving many questions of the rayon's socioeconomic development."

A large portion of the report and deputy speeches was taken up with questions concerning the implementation of voters' instructions; the development of the city's energy base, transportation, and consumer services; the implementation of school reform; the protection of the population's health; the intensification of the educational role of art and of cultural and enlightenment institutions; the organization of people's free time; and the struggle for a healthy way of life. Noting that a program for improving supplies of basic foodstuffs to Muscovites has been elaborated and is now being implemented and that a comprehensive "health" program is being elaborated, deputies drew urgent attention to problems which are still being solved only slowly. Serious complaints were leveled against the gorispolkom for its inadequate monitoring of the execution of individual resolutions.

The common theme in all the speeches was that it is necessary to ensure purposefulness and determination in actions without remaining satisfied with halfway measures; Muscovites have no right to lag behind in the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the session's work.

CSA Reports Labor Productivity up 4.6 Percent

LD132259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] The results of the country's industrial performance in March have been summed up. The CSA bulletin stresses many collectives have adopted a policy of accelerating production pace and giving high quality output in strict accordance with contracts from the first days of the year and are following it firmly.

Avtovaz, ZIL, Minsk tractor works, the Latvian Sarkanais metallurgical works, Spassktsement cement works in Maritime Kray, and a number of others are among enterprises that are setting an example. The total volume of industrial output has increased by 5 percent compared to March of last year.

Labor productivity has increased by 4.6 percent in the same period. All union republics, except Moldavia, have coped with the tasks; the majority of the industrial ministries have fulfilled the month's plan.

Gosplan Deputy on Using Western Technology

LD121343 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 12 Apr 86

["Does the USSR Depend on Western Technology?" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS — "The Soviet Union sells more scientific and technological novelties than purchases", Genrykh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has told a TASS correspondent. "Over the past two decades over country has purchased approximately 700 licences abroad, and sold the same number of licences within a period of five years. The main buyers of Soviet licences are such industrially developed countries as Britain, Italy, France, the FRG, the USA, and Japan. I think the assertions being spread by some mass media that the USSR is allegedly dependent on Western technology do not tally with these facts".

"The Soviet Union has always favoured mutually beneficial economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with other countries and participation in international division of labour. But it has never made its development dependent on Western technology".

The main guidelines, endorsed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, for the economic and social development of the USSR and intended for a period ending at the turn of the century, envisage the doubling of Soviet production potential in fifteen years' time by using the scientific and technological achievements of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist community as the main lever.

"Our country", Genrykh Stroganov went on to say, "possesses large scientific and production resources for the implementation of these great plans. The USSR accounts for almost a third of world scientific products and a fifth of the world's technological inventions registered abroad. It must be admitted with regret that lots of big discoveries and inventions do not find application in industry for years. Such practice was not only sharply criticized at the congress of the CPSU and in the press. Effective measures are being taken with a view to overcoming such state of affairs".

Over the past five years the Soviet Union has exported 43,600 million roubles worth of industrial equipment alone, including planes and helicopters, grain harvesters and excavators. The range of the export of Soviet licences covers almost all branches of science and technology — from medical equipment, drugs, and food preparation technology to the most sophisticated processes in metallurgy and chemistry.

It is universally admitted that the USSR is ahead of the West in such important fields as welding equipment, casting of metals in electromagnetic field, and a number of others. Foreign experts who study the development of Soviet science and technology quite often state that discoveries made in the USSR are of value to world science.

Moves To Raise Product Quality Meet Resistance

PM091048 Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian on 2 April in its First Edition publishes on page 1 a 1,400-word editorial "Economic Review" entitled "Quality as the Yardstick of Labor." The article deals with the problem of establishing the quality indicator as a yardstick in evaluating labor and lists numerous complaints about the quality of consumer goods and also recent steps to ameliorate the situation.

The article states:"The first intersector industrial production-and-trade associations for the manufacture and marketing of light industry goods have appeared.

"*SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* has already told its readers about the establishment of such associations in Estonia and Georgia. Acquaintance with their experience leads one to conclude that the development of this new, promising venture will not proceed without hitches. It infringes certain departmental interests and has therefore met with the opposition of certain economic managers. This was mentioned with concern also during the congress. Up to a point, this lineup of forces is probably natural. Nothing new is introduced without a struggle, and it is necessary to be prepared for this struggle. Local party and soviet organs should show more initiative in this matter. What is meant by this? That they should not wait until the departmental squabbles are resolved and should tackle the experiment more boldly.

"The party has set the task of achieving a radical breakthrough in improving the quality of work as swiftly as possible. The letter addressed by the Central Committee to party committees, soviet and economic organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and all working people calls for no effort to be spared in this regard. This is a nationwide task which can be resolved only through the efforts of all management components, all labor collectives, and each individual worker. It is necessary to act resolutely in this matter, using all the means available, be they economic, administrative, or educational. Half-measures are impermissible. What is needed is the utmost mobilization of forces, persistence, and consistency," the article concludes.

Agricultural Developments for 10-12 Apr Reported

LD130528 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 10-12 April 1986. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 April

In the southern part of the Vakhsh valley in Tajikistan, the large-scale harvesting of fodder crops has started, with up to 200 quintals per hectare being gathered in some rayons. Some 40,000 hectares in Tajikistan are used to grow such interseasonal crops. The harvest now being gathered was sown in late autumn. The land can thus be cultivated almost throughout the year, which is important when the land is in a hot climate and needs irrigation. (0200 GMT)

11 April

Additional fertilizer is being applied to winter crops and perennial grasses in Bashkiria by the Ufa agricultural air service over an area of more than 600,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

In the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, the sowing of early grain and pulse crops has been completed in 2-3 days, which is a record. The team contracting system, which has been adopted by nearly all farms in the area, helped to bring about this achievement. (0400 GMT)

In the Ukraine, widespread sowing of sugar beet, the republic's main technical crop, is taking place. Over 100,000 hectares of land are sown every day. Industrial technology is used in the cultivation of nine-tenths of the area sown to sugar beet. The work is being supervised by 500 agronomists and sugar beet specialists, allocated for the first time by the republic's agro-industrial committee. Specialized teams are carrying out the sowing. They have been recruited on the collective contract system by over three-quarters of the beet plantations. (0400 GMT)

Sowing of early cereals has been completed in southern regions of Rostov Oblast. Over 100,000 hectares have been sown to early grain crops in Belgorod Oblast. Mass sugar beet sowing is under way in the Ukraine. (Moscow Television Russian 0723 GMT)

Sowing of early grain crops has opened in Belorussia. (0800 GMT)

In Tajikistan, 80 percent of the land used for cotton production has now been sown. (2300 GMT)

12 April

Sowing units are now at work in the fields of 12 union republics and can be seen in the very south of the Russian non-Chernozem Zone. Several million hectares are occupied by spring crop seeds. In the European part of the country, spring is noticeably ahead of the traditional farmer's calendar, bringing early sowing periods. A session of the Union Council of Kolkhozes took place in Moscow in the last couple of days; participants noted that so far, this year's spring is favorable for farming. All who spoke noted that equipment has started to be prepared better, a result of the breakdown of departmental barriers in the creation of the Agroprom [Agro-Industrial Committee]. But not all its links are yet working with sufficient efficiency. Many farms, particularly in the non-Chernozem Zone, did not receive the fertilizer alloted to them. It is particularly needed now during the top-dressing and sowing period, and especially on areas being farmed intensively. The latter areas for growing grain are doubling. All farm chairmen said that the recent decision on a new economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex is already starting to work. Production of a number of labor-intensive crops, vegetables in particular, can now bring in a good kopeck or two, whereas before there was a reluctance to grow them. Quantities of paperwork are growing smaller, although this is happening slowly. (1100 GMT)

Brest land improvement workers have started developing a large tract of land — Komarovka — in the floodlands of the western Bug; 4,000 hectares must be reclaimed here for sowing crops. A special dike and a system of pumping stations will ensure regular supplies of moisture to the soil. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of cereals was completed today in Chimkent, Dzhambul, and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts; together with winter crops, these crops occupy over 1,000,000 hectares. (Moscow Television Russian 1430 GMT)

Sowing of cotton is coming to an end on the first million hectares in Uzbekistan. (1950 GMT)

Plant Breeders Develop New Wheat Variety

LD052301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Igor Goranskiy report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Soviet and Mexican plant breeders are working successfully to breed new varieties of wheat. Central Mexico: Peasants here gather in good and stable harvests of wheat. Interesting experiments are being carried out on an experimental field near the town of Irapuato by Soviet plant breeders Aleksandr and Olga Barsukov. With the assistance of local agronomists, they managed last year to cross 36 of the best varieties of Soviet and Mexican wheat. The first results have been obtained: Even with a visual comparison it is not difficult to see how impressive those experiments have been. [video shows two ears of wheat held side by side, one about 3 inches long, the other twice its length and girth] The little ear is our wheat brought from Kuban, and next to it is a giant ear grown by crossbreeding on the experimental Mexican field.

[Begin recording] [Scientist R. Malagon, in Spanish fading into Russian translation] Soviet scientists from the Vavilov Agricultural Academy have managed to obtain amazing results. They have obtained samples of a qualitatively new wheat which has characteristics that are very advantageous for agriculture. As a result of the experiments carried out in crossbreeding, the Soviet varieties have brought the hybrids a capability of withstanding

drops in temperature: They have strong stalks and can resist disease. And from the Mexican wheat (?varieties) the hybrid has inherited a fast-ripening and a larger ear. The work is continuing and we are sure that it will bring good results. [end recording]

Murakhovskiy Speaks on Kolkhozes' Tasks

PM111413 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by Ye. Petrakov: "Union Council of Kolkhozes"]

[Text] A session of the Union Council of Kolkhozes was held in Moscow on 8 April. V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom], delivered a report on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the Soviet kolkhozes' tasks in fulfilling its decisions. He stressed that the country's kolkhozes are called on to implement unswervingly the party's policy instructions on shifting the public economy to an intensive development path. The focus of attention is being transferred from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from intermediate results to end results, and from the expansion of fixed capital to its renewal. All this is not a matter for the remote future but for the current 5-year plan, for each day of this plan.

It is important not only to eliminate the lag allowed in the 11th 5-year Plan but also to achieve the high indicators set by the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. Proceeding from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, we must double output growth rates.

The congress defined ways of resolving the large-scale tasks facing the kolkhoz peasantry. The kolkhozes' material-technical base is being strengthened and the efficiency of their production potential is being enhanced. Great scope for creative initiative is offered by the resolution "On the Further Improvement of the Economic Mechanism of Economic Management in the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex" adopted by the CPSU Central Commitee and USSR Council of Ministers.

The party congress, the speaker noted, stressed the need to unconditionally observe the democratic principles of kolkhoz leadership. Kolkhoz self-management and excessive administrative measures are incompatible concepts. The kolkhozes are socialist enterprises of the type which function on the basis of direct democracy. In practice the rayon agro-industrial associations and other organizations frequently interfere unjustifiably in the kolkhozes' activity, replacing the democratic management of kolkhoz production with excessive administrative measures. In a number of places the rayon agro-industrial associations and their supply [balansovyye] commissions order, compel, make demands on, and punish kolkhoz chairmen and specialists without the permission of meetings of kolkhoz members or of the boards. Interference in the operational activity of the kolkhozes is made out by some rayon agro-industrial associations to be a form of state leadership.

Sometimes the provisions of the model statute on questions of organizing production and labor are still violated. The "Krasnyy Oktyabr" kolkhoz, Novosibirsk Oblast, has switched to the progressive shop system of management. The reorganization has borne good fruit but the commission came and...imposed a ban and returned the farm to the obsolete system of production management. Individual rayon agro-industrial association leaders sometimes demand that the kolkhozes transfer the funds for the construction of various projects in cities and rayon centers. As a result kolkhoz funds are improperly diverted.

Unjustified interference in the affairs of kolkhozes and the violation of kolkhoz democracy cause serious damage to educational work among kolkhoz members. Their participation in the solution of questions of the labor collective's life becomes merely formal in such cases, the role of the human factor in resolving many tasks is diminished, and the authority of the chairman and specialists suffers. All this is intolerable. The agro-industrial associations must do everything to promote the kolkhozes' successful work and not impede them. Rayon agro-industrial associations must concentrate their activity mainly on elaborating a scientifically substantiated plan for the development of the rayon agro-industrial complex; on providing material and technical backup for farms; on introducing the achievements of science, technology, and leading experience; and on training cadres.

Kolkhoz democracy is being violated not only from without, the speaker noted. There are still farm leaders who, by their actions, are discrediting the democratic principles of kolkhoz life. Important questions are often resolved in volation of the kolkhoz statute — by the chairman on his own or by a narrow circle of people. The abuse of official position, unjustified decisions, and permissiveness have an adverse effect on the collective and on labor discipline. A proprietorial attitude toward public property is lost. In a number of places the replacement of general kolkhoz meetings with meeting of representatives is abused. This practice also deserves to be denounced. An unjustifiably large number of kolkhoz members have thus recently been removed from participation in the solution of general kolkhoz matters in Kherson Oblast.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress require a fundamental change to the style and methods of leadership of kolkhozes. The task is to bring forms of management of kolkhoz production into line with its content and to ensure that centralized leadership is accompanied by the advantages of kolkhoz democracy. The task of the kolkhozes' councils is to follow most strictly the content of the proposals of the Model Kolkhoz Statute.

The work of the kolkhoz councils has slackened recently in some republics, krays, oblasts, and rayons. Some leaders have formed the opinion that rayon agro-industrial association councils assimilate the functions of the kolkhoz councils and their existence is therefore becoming pointless. This is a fundamentally incorrect opinion, the speaker emphasized. The activity of the kolkhoz councils consists not only of fulfilling some individual measures or mounting campaigns. They are called on to preserve and augment kolkhoz property. No one performs this work better than the kolkhoz representatives themselves.

The speaker dwelled on the most important tasks of the kolkhoz councils in fulfilling the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan, and urged them to display truly proprietorial concern for increasing the fertility of land and assimilating intensive technologies. The kolkhoz councils must do more to generalize and disseminate the experience of the best farms which achieve a good yield on fields using intensive technology and must take steps for the mass instruction of cadres and the mastering of progressive forms of the organization and remuneration of labor. Intensive technologies must be introduced not only in arable farming but also in stockraising. The work of the Lenin kolkhoz, Novomoskovskiy Rayon, Tula Oblast, can serve as an example of successful activity in intensifying stockraising units.

Kolkhoz councils have great opportunities in enhancing the production efficiency of laggard farms. If the entire kolkhoz system and all echelons of the agro-industrial complex set about consolidating their economy with all its might, a breakthrough will come rapidly. For this, greater use should also be made of the potential of interfarm sharing. Much must be done for the social transformation of the countryside.

A crucial period has arrived — spring sowing is under way and livestock wintering is coming to an end. This spring may rightly be called the spring of acceleration. It should set the tone for the entire 5-year plan. Successfully passing the spring test means responding with deeds to the decisions of the 27th party congress.

The following spoke at the Union Council session: A.N. Tkachenko, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Gosagroprom; Hero of Socialist Labor I.Ya. Enns, chairman of the "Zarya Kommunizma" kolkhoz, Omskiy Rayon, Omsk Oblast; Hero of Socialist Labor G.A. Tsitlidze, chairman of the Lenin kolkhoz, Makharadzevskiy Rayon, Georgia; K.Ya. Vlats, chairman of the Telman kolkhoz, Pavlodarskiy Rayon, Pavlodar Oblast; Ye.I. Podolyanina, chairman of the Zhdanov kolkhoz, Shargorodskiy Rayon, Vinnitsa Oblast; V.M. Kalachik, chairman of the "Svetlyy Put" kolkhoz, Molodechenskiy Rayon, Minsk Oblast; and other comrades.

The Union Council relieved V.K. Mesyats of his duties as the council's chairman and member of the presidium in connection with his election as first secretary of the Moscow party obkom.

Hero of Socialist Labor I.I. Kukhar, chairman of the Vladimir Ilich kolkhoz, Leninskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, was elected chairman of the Union Council.

The session adotped a resolution to hold an all-union meeting of representatives of the union republics' kolkhoz councils in November 1986. The council also examined other questions.

V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, and responsible workers of ministries and departments took part in the council's work.

Agricultural Finance Concepts Explained

LD140051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Apr 86

[From the "Radio Mailbag" program]

[Text] Listeners will obviously have noticed that new sections have been introduced in many of our programs, which are aimed at publicizing the ideas of the congress. In today's "Radio Mailbag" broadcast we will address a question that has been developed in a post-congress document as well — the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further improvement of the economic mechanism of management in the country's agro-industrial complex. It stresses particularly strongly that the role of financial autonomy must now be considerably enhanced. The experience of the past shows that ignoring the principles of self-recouping [samookupayemost] and self-financing, [samofinansirovaniye] and the upsetting of the material interest and responsibility for results of work, have considerably worsened the financial-economic situation of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Genuine financial autonomy means first and foremost making the income of an agricultural enterprise dependent on the final result; that is why it must become the norm for literally all sectors of our country's agro-industrial complex, and particularly for kolkhozes and sovkhozes, writes Poltava Oblast agronomist Ivan Fedotovich Sheluchko. And this letter from Comrade Voskoboynikov from Kursk Oblast, contains a question: Please explain the principles of self-recouping and self-financing. At the microphone is Doctor of Economics Ivan Grigoryevich Ushachev, deputy director of the Institute of Agricultural Economics.

These two principles are among the basic ones in the system of financial autonomy relations. They are integral parts of the financial autonomy method. Both principles express primarily a repayment of expenditure on production of agricultural produce through income from marketing of produce and through income from work and services provided for other enterprises and organizations. The level of self-recouping is to a considerable extent identical with the level of profitability of production. The annual accounts of kolkhozes include tables for kolkhoz income and distribution of it. They show expenditures on production in the year under review. These are mainly material expenditures; they do not include expenditure on payment for labor, payments into centralized union funds for social security and insurance for kolkhoz farmers, and maintenance of cultural and everyday establishments, which is effected through special funds. When defining self-recouping, expenditure on payment for labor should be included in these material expenditures. These expenditures should be compared with clear profit or loss. Thus the category of self-recouping may be viewed as a criterion for the financially autonomous conditions of work of an enterprise and as a criterion of the efficiency of production.

As far as self-financing is concerned, although it includes self-recouping, this category is somewhat different. It is not the result of production, but the principle of an enterprise's work under financial autonomy. Full self-financing of economic and social development is when an enterprise does not receive budget allocations and resources from centralized funds, with the exception of

state insurance to compensate losses due to natural disasters. This type is characteristic of economically strong kolkhozes that do not carry out land improvement work on account of budget funds.

As is known, an economic experiment has been in progress this year to improve the system of management and the economic mechanism on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and in other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. This experiment is being carried out in Stavropol Kray, Vologda Oblast, Glazunovskiy Rayon of Orel Oblast, Kinelskiy Rayon of Kuybyshev Oblast, Pritobolnyy Rayon of Kurgan Oblast, Ordynskiy Rayon of Novosisbirsk Oblast, Krivosheinskiy Rayon of Tomsk Oblast, and Aleyskiy Rayon of Altay Kray. This experiment is aimed at introducing financial autonomy; that is, these kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be managed primarily by economic methods, applying self-recouping and self-financing. The first months of the new style work on these kolkhozes and sovkhozes show a great deal that is positive in the economic mechanism; but at the same time, certain shortcomings inherent in the basic conditions for the holding of the economic experiment are also coming to light.

Taking as a starting point the experiment being carried out in Stavropol Kray, for example, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not working on terms of self-recouping, even though this is supposed to exist and is the basis of the experiment. So far they are working according to a principle of a kind of self-financing. Self-financing there is based on inclusion in the mechanism of procurement prices of all budget allocations for financing of capital investments and of all budget allocations for growth in the norm for working capital, on payment of additions to the procurement prices for low-profitability and loss-making farms, and on other targets. Temporary shortage of funds is made up by credits.

As the economic experiment progresses, the defects and the omissions are being directly eliminated. This will make it possible by the beginning of 1987 to expand considerably the geographical extent of kolkhozes and sovkhozes where full financial autonomy is to be introduced, as is envisioned in the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development of our country, where it is written that we should strengthen the role of economic methods of management and strengthen financial autonomy in all areas of public-sector production.

Meeting Marks Cosmonautics Day, Gagarin Flight

LD112302 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1255 GMT on 11 April broadcasts a 1 and 1/2-hour live relay from the Hall of Columns in the Moscow House of the Unions of a festive meeting marking Cosmonautics Day and the 25th anniversary of the launch of the first manned spacecraft, *Vostock*, with Gagarin on board.

At 1300 GMT as the party leaders and celebrities enter to take their seats on the platform, the announcer explains that they include "leaders of party and state; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations of the capital; USSR airmen-cosmonauts; eminent scientists; military leaders; and cosmonauts from socialist countries.

Shown on the Presidium platform, from left to right, are: in the front row, Tereshkova, Zimyanin, Sokolov, center aisle, Solomentsev, Aliyev, and Mesyats; in the second row, Yefimov, Lieutenant General of Aviation Beregovoy, Marchuk, Major General of Aviation Leonov, and Flight Admiral Yegorov. Major General of Aviation Dzhanibekov is visible in the back row and Shcherbina can also be seen on the platform.

At 1301 GMT Vasiliy Georgiyevich Zakharov, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, begins the introductory address. He recalls Gagarin's flight and refers briefly to USSR space successes since then. "The successes of Soviet cosmonauts are clear evidence of our party's and state's concern to ensure that near-earth space should never be an arena of conflict and that it should always serve the progress, happiness, and security of the Soviet people and all mankind."

Zakharov then declares the meeting open and the anthem is played. Zakharov announces that "the report devoted to Cosmonautics Day and the 25th anniversary of the launch of the first manned space ship, *Vostok*, with Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR on board, will be delivered by Academician Vladimir Aleksandrovich Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences."

At 1306 GMT Academician Kotelnikov begins his speech by recalling Gagarin's flight and notes that this anniversary is now marked throughout the world. He reminds the audience that the 27th CPSU Congress decisions envisage further space research: "The Congress came out resolutely against the arms race on earth and against transferring it into space. As noted in the CPSU Program which was adopted by the 27th Congress, the research and exploitation of space should be implemented only for peaceful purposes — to develop science and production in accordance with the demands of all the peoples."

Kotelnikov briefly summarizes the various historical events in the USSR space program, from the first sputnik, through Gagarin, *Voskhod*, *Vostok-2*, *Soyuz*, *Salyut*, and *Progress*. He refers briefly to the various types of research carried out in orbit. Kotelnikov praises the cosmonauts' level of training. He adds: "I would particularly like to mention the flight carried out by Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh who flew to the *Salyut-7* station which was silent and not functioning; they managed to dock with it and repair it. To do this they needed high qualifications, resourcefulness, initiative, and I would say, heroism. It was a flight in which it was impossible to foresee all the possible situations.

"Finally, comrades, on 20 February this year the *Mir* orbital station was launched. It is a new-generation station which is also intended to carry out a program of manned space research in the interests of sicence and the national economy. The *Mir* station is equipped with a new docking system, with six docking ports. Two of these ports — the axial ones — will be used for docking visiting craft and for scientific modules. The four radial ones are work areas for scientific modules. On the station the processes of movement control, the work of the on-board systems, and the scientific apparatus are automated using modern computers; the electrical supply system has increased capacity and more comfortable conditions have been created for the crew. As you know, Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solvyev are now at work on the *Mir* station; they are carrying out tests of its design components and on-board systems, and are adjusting the units and apparatus. Comrades, let us congratulate them on our festival and wish them success." The audience applauds. Kotelnikov then continues:

"The successful flights of the cosmonauts on the *Salyut* and *Mir* orbital stations convincingly prove the good prospects and high effectiveness of the policy adopted by the USSR of peacefully exploiting space — the policy aimed at creating and making use of permanently operating orbital manned complexes for scientific and national economic purposes. In this sphere we are the most advanced in the world; we have no competitors here."

Kotelnikov goes on to note the parallel use of automated space apparatus. *Cosmos* satellites have been used for research since 1962. Further successes were achieved with the *Astron* satellite, the *Lunakhods* and the *Mars* and *Venera* space apparatus. The latest *Venera* probes produced excellent images of Venus. He says: "The radar maps obtained during these flights are now being studied here and abroad with great interest. The United States intends to continue the radar imaging of the surface of Venus but will not be ready to do this until 1988." He recalls that the *Vega* apparatus obtained interesting information about Venus and Halley's Comet; many countries cooperated successfully in the *Vega* project.

Satellites are being used increasingly in the national economy, the speaker continues, particularly for communications. "Now, apart from the *Molniya* satellites, the *Ekran*, *Raduga*, and *Gorizont* communication satellites are in geostationary orbit. A network of ground stations is now in use, primarily *Orbita* stations which number about 100, and *Ekran* and *Moskva* stations which number over 4,000. Satellite communications systems allow television broadcasting to cover 93 percent of our country's population." Kotelnikov explains that much essential meteorological information is obtained from satellites. Hundreds of USSR organizations use space photographs; they receive more than 1 million photographic documents per year.

Speaking of international cooperation in space research, Kotelnikov recalls the setting up of the Interkosmos organization and its work and cooperation with other countries. "We also have experience of cooperation with the United States and the most

significant page in this was the joint flight of the *Soyuz* and *Apollo* manned ships." International crews worked on the *Soyuz* craft. He says that two Syrian cosmonauts are now training in the USSR and a longer Soviet-French flight is also planned. "We are now working on several more major international projects devoted to peaceful space research. The implementation of these will be a significant contribution by space science to peace and human progress."

In conclusion Kotelnikov notes: "Comrades, in summing up the results of what has been done, one can say that our specialists, scientists, and workers in the space sphere have not worked at all badly. However, now, after the 27th CPSU Congress when the whole country is noting the successes that have been achieved and assessing its work self-critically and is seeking and finding reserves, removing obstacles, and outdated factors, we also see that we could have worked better. I wish to give the assurance that the glorious collective of specialists connected with space will be among the first to reorganize its activities in accordance with the precepts of the 27th congress. Allow me to express confidence that the USSR will continue to occupy a leading world position in space research and exploitation." Kotelnikov expresses his best wishes for Cosmonautics Day and the audience applauds.

Next to speak, at 1341 GMT, is Lieutenant General German Stepanovich Titov, USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut and Hero of the Soviet Union. In his 14-minute address, Titov notes the great strides made by Soviet cosmonautics since Gagarin's flight, by which time, he says, "in addition to theoretical developments, experience had been gained in creating rocket technology." All this, Titov continues, laid the ground for the realization of Tsiolkovskiy's dream of putting a man into space.

Titov then reviews the history of Soviet progress in space research and attributes its successes to the "outstanding scientists of today." He describes the process of selection that preceeded the initial training of 20 cosmonauts in Moscow in 1960 and the final selection of 6 people which culminated in Gagarin's flight into space.

Much has been accomplished, Titov continues, in the time from Gagarin's flight to the recent launching of the *Mir* station. "However, the path into space has not always been smooth, straight, and victorious. As in anything new, there have been mistakes and failures. We have all experienced not only the joy of victories but have painfully suffered the bitterness of loss. Vladimir Komarov was killed while testing the new and first *Soyuz* space craft, and the flight by the crew of the first orbital station ended tragically when Georgiy Dobrovolskiy, Viktor Patsayev, and Vladislav Volkov were killed on their return to earth. Their feats serve as an example to the young generation of cosmonauts in fulfilling their duty to the people and to cosmonautics."

Cosmonautics today has become a branch of the national economy, Titov continues, promoting the country's social and economic development. "The unique characteristics of space are opening up a new era in the scientific and technological development of people on earth. Scientists today are discussing plans for orbital factories and facilities for producing materials with unique characteristics, and ideas are being put forward for using the energy resources of space. The realization of such plans requires the pooling of the efforts of all people on earth and the uniting of scientific and production potentials. The experience of various countries cooperating in major international programs indicates that this is the right and reliable path. However, reactionary circles in the United States have given their space programs a militarist tendency and aggressive direction. The United States is today trying by way of space to achieve military strategic superiority over the USSR. It is with this aim that they are drawing up plans for "star wars" and implementing programs to create new types of space-based weapons and systems called the Strategic Defense Initiative. The danger is exacerbated by the fact that the United States is trying — and not without success — to involve the economic and scientific potential of its allies in its space adventures. The cold blowing in from space is more frightening than the natural cold. The USSR is putting a great deal of effort into ensuring that scientific and technological progress and the achievements in the field of cosmonautics serve the interests of mankind's progress, and that they are not aimed at annihilating civilization."

At 1356 GMT Innokentiy Ivanovich Maltsev, a foreman at the Krasnyy Proletariy machine tool building works in Moscow, speaks for 11 minutes on Gagarin's achievements and his qualities as a man. This is followed by a greeting delivered by three "representatives of Moscow young people and students." At 1415 GMT Cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev on board the *Mir* station are heard delivering a message from space praising the Soviet space achievement.

Zakharov thanks them for the meeting and declares the festive session closed at 1419 GMT.

Cosmonauts Undergo Physical Checkup 10 Apr

LD111815 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS — A TASS correspondent reporting from the mission control center

Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev will celebrate the remarkable date — 25 years since the first ever manned flight into space — in orbit. The mail has brough numerous telegram and letters addressed to them. People congratulate Kizim and Solovyev on Cosmonautics Day and wish them success in fulfilling the mission's program.

Yesterday Kizim and Solovyev underwent a medical checkup with the help of a new multi-function data recording system, called "Gamma."

According to its findings, both cosmonauts are in good health. Pulse rates are normal at 62 (mission commander) and 66 beats a minute (flight engineer). Blood pressure is 115/70 and 120/70 mm of the mercury table respectively.

The program for today includes further testing of the *Mir* station, visual observation of the land surface and the area of the ocean, and a work-out.

The onboard systems of the manned orbital complex *Mir — Soyuz T-15 — Progress-25* are functioning normally.

All-Union Science Conference Ends in Tashkent
GF071702 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The all-union science conference dedicated to perfecting national relations on the basis of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress concluded its work in Tashkent on 5 April. The conference was organized in accordance with a joint initiative made by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the scientific council on national problems affiliated to the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Party History Institute. During the 3-day conference, sociologists, experts on national relations, party officials, and leaders of ideological organizations and establishments from Moscow and the other fraternal republics discussed the most important issues related to the national trends prevailing in the current stage of social and economic development in the country.

The report read and the addresses made in the convocation pointed to the ways and means of (?effectively) realizing the national policy as bequeathed by Lenin and consolidating the means of creatively using the [words indistinct] under the new conditions and further strengthening the indestructable friendship of the peoples of the socialist homeland.

Briefs

Ship's First Research Voyage — A new vessel belonging to the Far East scientific center, the *Akademik Oparin,* has set out from Riga on its first research voyage. A large number of laboratories for different purposes are on board the ship. Minicomputers that make work with various instruments easier are at the disposal of the scientists. For prompt communications with the shore and for confirming coordinates, the vessel is equipped with a satellite communications system. The purpose of the expedition is to study maritime organisms. The collective of scientific staff is looking forward to intense and interesting work in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

Nuclear Ship in Arctic — The center for sea operations in the western section of the Arctic reports that at the beginning of April, the nuclear ice-breaker *Sibir* will return to this region of the Arctic. It has been working in the White Sea for 40 days and escorted the transport vessel *Olevsk* to the western edge of the ice. Now it will escort the *MV Kola* into the Yenisey Zaliv. From here the transport of reinforced ice class will continue its independent journey to Dudinka. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

New Small Computer — Oryol, Central Russia, April 8 TASS — The Orlyol control computer factory has launched production of the first of a new series of small computers, which is a small computation centre for automated systems monitoring technological processes. The computer conforms to the world standard of such-type machines as to its memory volume and productivity (one million operations per second). In 1986-1990 the USSR will boost 130 percent production of computer facilities as against the previous five-year plan period. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 8 Apr 86 LD*]

Ships Use Satellite Links — *Volna-6* satellite communications terminals have been assembled on the first 20 large-tonnage vessels of the Far Eastern shipping line. They make it possible, via the centers situated in various countries, to establish contact with the shore by telephone and teletype in a matter of minutes. In the Soviet Union such centers have been created in Odessa and Nakhodka. With their aid our motor vessels, which are making voyages in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, are served. The large-scale introduction of satellite communications facilities enables seamen to tackle the tasks of delivering cargoes promptly and efficiently and to successfully negotiate the zones of impassibility of radio waves when ordinary communications transmit the necessary information to the shore with difficulty. [Text] [*Moscow International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Apr 86 LD*]

Officers Speak on Air Defense Forces Day

Commander Marshal Koldunov

LD131315 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1000 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Address by Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces, chief marshal of aviation, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of Air Defense Forces Day, in the studio on 13 April — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, this year Air Defense Forces Day is being marked with special political and labor animation. The thoughts and feelings of the Soviet people and the soldiers of the Army and the Navy are turned toward our own Communist Party and the decisions of its historic 27th congress. The congress answered the key questions of life and has armed every Communist and every Soviet man with a clear program of action for speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country.

Like all the Soviet people, the personnel of the Air Defense Forces sincerely, with all their hearts, approve and support the party's decisions and its internal and foreign policy. In response to the high assessment of the military work given in the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress, the soldiers of the Armed Forces are resolved to continue serving their people wholeheartedly and to selflessly fulfilling their miliary duty.

Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party, the Air Defense Forces have traveled a great and glorious course: from the first subunits, set up on Vladimir Ilich Lenin's instruction, to a modern service of the Soviet Armed Forces. The personnel passed with honors the combat test during the years of the civil war and the foreign military intervention and made a significant contribution to the defense of the gains of the Great October. The air defense formations and units carried their battle colors with dignity through the severe trials of the Great Patriotic War. Together with other services of the Armed Forces, they frustrated the enemy's perfidious designs for destroying our cities, industrial facilities, and the Soviet people's cultural valuables through strikes from the air. Some 3,000 enemy aircraft were brought down on the approaches to Moscow and Leningrad alone. Crack units of the fascist aviation did not manage to overcome the air defense and ruin these major historical centers. High examples of Soviet patriotism, courage, and bravery of air defense soldiers manifested themselves clearly in the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk, on the Kuban, and in every major operation by the Soviet Armed Forces.

It was not by accident that the first ones to be honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union at the outset of the war were air defense fighter pilots: Lieutenants Ryabtsev, Kalabushkin, Zdorovtsev, Zhukov, Kharitonov, Junior Lieutenant (Alikhin), and numerous other famous patriots of our homeland. During the war years, the Air Defense Forces destroyed more than 7,000 enemy aircraft, over 1,000 tanks, approximately 1,500 guns and mortars, and much other enemy war equipment and man power. The homeland and the party have appropriately assessed the heroic feats and the military prowess of the defenders of the air borders. More than 80,000 of them were awarded orders and medals, while 93 were honored with the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Twenty-nine Air Defense Forces formations and units were made guards and 11 were given honorary names.

The present generation of air defense soldiers is proud of the immortal feats of the frontline soldiers, holds sacred and augments their combat traditions, and is perfecting its readiness for the defense of the homeland. The Soviet state decisively supports the curbing of the arms race, elimination of the threat of a new nuclear war, and the preservation and strengthening of universal peace. The 27th CPSU Congress advanced the proposal to create an all-embracing system of international security, which received wide support from all progressive forces of our planet. The new peaceful proposals by the Soviet Union, expounded in his speech on Soviet television by Comrade Gorbachev, Mikhail Sergeyevich, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are permeated with a firm striving for the preservation and strengthening of peace and for halting nuclear arms tests.

But the aggressive forces do not cease their military preparations. As emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, the United States and its military-industrial machine, which as yet has no intention of reducing its momentum, remain the prime movers of militarization. The ruling U.S. circles are increasing their military potential; developing new nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapon-systems; and conducting preparations for the militarization of outer space. The policy of U.S. imperialism, directed at kindling hotbeds of tension in various regions of the planet and at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, runs against the interests of peace and security of peoples.

In consideration of the complex international situation and the growing aggressiveness of the reactionary imperialist circles, the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo devote unabated attention to the defense capabilities of the country, the fighting strength of the USSR Armed Forces, and the strengthening of military discipline. In accordance with the Law on the USSR State Borders, important tasks in the defense of the interests of the Soviet state are placed upon Air Defense Forces, who also in peacetime remain at action stations and are in around-the-clock operational readiness.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and to the efforts of designers, scientists, engineers, and workers, air defense formations and units have considerably raised their combat capabilities. They now possess weapons which are able to destroy modern air attack weapons over a wide range of altitudes and speeds and in any meteorological conditions. Our excellent cadres skillfully handle first-class combat equipment. Every third air defense soldier has obtained awards of distinction in combat and political training. Almost 100 percent of the personnel are qualified specialists and 80 percent of them are first- and second-class specialists and holders of combat qualifications.

The principle and determining characteristic of the Air Defense Forces is their constant readiness for action. This readiness embraces all aspects of the personnel's life and activities and is ensured by sustained martial labor and high personal responsibility for the work at hand. The personnel's military skill is based on the very rich experience of the Great Patriotic War, the advanced views of Soviet military thinking, and the comprehen-

sive mastering of more effective methods of combatting modern air attack weapons.

Among the Air Defense Forces, as throughout the country, active, creative, and inspiring work is under way to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Commanders, political bodies, and party and Komsomol organizations are putting organizational and educational measures into effect in order that service in the Air Defense Forces, as in our entire Army, continues to be a school of education, courage, and patriotism. The quality of combat and political training is improving. Organization and discipline are being refinforced. Party political work is being perfected. Socialist competition under the slogan — Let us fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress; let us reliably defend the gains of socialism — has assumed wide dimensions in the units and subunits.

The atmosphere of principledness and high responsibility for the work at hand and for an objective and self-critical assessment of the results obtained, which was created by the congress, is taking hold in the activities of the leadership, the political bodies, the staffs, and the party organizations. Implementation of the tasks set by the USSR minister of defense for the 1986 academic year is being effected according to a tough combat schedule. The surface-to-air missile forces and fighter aviation are fulfilling their academic and combat tasks for the winter period with excellent and good results, and the radio-engineering troops have achieved new levels in combat and political training.

The units and subunits have lent broad support to the initiative by the country's front-ranking collectives to hold a communist subbotnik dedicated to the 116th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In daily combat study and in the course of exercises, interaction with other types of armed forces is strengthening and developing, as is combat cooperation with the air defense forces of the Warsaw Pact armies.

In marking the holiday, the air defense personnel assure the Communist Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government that they will continue to vigilantly guard the socialist fatherland's air boundaries and remain in constant readiness to defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor. We express our heartfelt gratitude to all workers, party and local soviet bodies, scientists, designers, DOSAAF organizations, and creative unions for their concern and great attention to the defenders of the fatherland's air borders. On our holiday we address warm congratulations to the glorious veterans of the Air Defense Forces, participants in the Great Patriotic War, and generals and officers in reserve and in retirement. We wish you, esteemed comrades, sound health and active work in the military and political education of young people and in propagandazing combat traditions.

Esteemed comrades, allow me to cordially congratulate you, Army and Navy servicemen, and all who are today performing their responsible service in the Air Defense Forces, on the holiday, and to wish you new and remarkable achievements in fulfilling the historical decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Deputy Comander Col Gen Smirnov

LD131435 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Address by Colonel General Aleksey Grigoriyevich Smirnov, deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces, on the occasion of Air Defense Forces Day, on 13 April; place not given; from the "Time, Events, People" program presented by Igor Grigoryev — recorded]

[Excerpts] The birth and development of the Air Defense Forces are organically linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution and Vladimir Ilich Lenin's activities.

In conditions of scientific-technical progress, fundamentally new means of air defense have been created, primarily guided missiles and automated control systems. Today, the Air Defense Forces are the most highly automated service of the Armed Forces. Created by the talent of Soviet designers, through the effort of the engineering and technical personnel, workers and servicemen of the defense industry, the first-rate military equipment with high combat capabilities today enables the surface-to air missile forces, fighter aircraft personnel, and the air defence radar equipment operators to locate and destroy the enemy's air attack weapons throughout the entire range of altitudes and velocities of their use, in any weather conditions, at the far approach routes to protected facilities. The permanently sustained high level of combat readiness is a distinctive feature of our troops, and at the same time one of the most important demands made of them. They are entrusted with carrying out a peacetime task of national importance — that of ensuring the security of the fatherland's air frontiers. To fulfill this task, a major part of the Air Defense Forces and equipment is on 24-hour combat duty, and the rest is maintained in permanent readiness for combat use within a short period of time. To fight the latest means of air and space attack, it takes not only perfect combat equipment but also the highest possible degree of professional skills among soldiers, sergeants, and warrant and commissioned officers which will ensure its dexterous use in combat. The air defense servicemen, selflessly devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, fully possess these qualities.

Thirty-two percent of them are excellent in combat and political training and 96 percent are qualified specialists, including 75 percent who are highly qualified. In the course of the socialist competition, which is widely expanded under the motto — To ensure fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, reliable defense of the socialist gains — formations and units of the Air Defense Forces are reaching new levels of combat skills. The Guards Putilovsko-Kirovskiy surface-to-air missile air defense regiment holding an Order of Lenin, which is under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kurdenkov, is in the vanguard of the socialist competition in our service of the Armed Forces.

The winter training period is drawing to a close. In the course of combat training, which was conducted under the mark of ushering in the party congress in a fitting way, the standards of training of Air Defense Forces formations and units have been significantly raised. In the work of commanders, political bodies, headquarters, and party and Komsomol organizations, the bulk of effort is directed at rigorous execution of the demands of the

party Central Committee and of the Soviet Government on enhancing vigilance, combat readiness, and the ability to give an unconditional and guaranteed rebuke to an aggressor's attack and to the ensure successful performance of our troops in any conditions of warfare.

In conclusion, allow me to warmly and cordially congratulate all Soviet people, servicemen and veterans of the Armed Forces, workers of the defense industry on Air Defense Forces Day and to assure the Soviet people and the Communist Party that servicemen of the Air Defense Forces are always ready to fulfill their service duty in defending the air frontiers of the fatherland and that they will give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.